The Pyongyang Times

No. 52 (749) Weekly Saturday, November 25, 1978 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Credentials from Newly Appointed Ambassador of Republic of Portugal

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 15 received credentials from Fernando de Magalhaes Cruz, newly appointed Ambassador of the Republic of Portugal to our country.

Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, was present at the presentation ceremony.

After receiving the credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Gift to Rwandan President

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a gift to the President of the Republic of Rwanda.

According to a report, Li Hyong Yon, Ambassador of our country to the Republic of Rwanda, on October 30 courteously conveyed the cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the film "Friendship Envoy of the Rwandan People", his gift, to Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Chairman-Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development.

The President courteously inquired after the health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, expressed deep thanks for his cordial regards and gift and asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt thanks and those of the Rwandan people to his brother, His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

The President said that the film would greatly help toward deepening the friendly relations between Rwanda and Korea.

The conversation proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

His Excellency MAUMOON ABDUL GAYOOM

President
Republic of Maldives

Male

I warmly congratulate Your Excellency on your assumption of office as President of the Republic of Maldives.

Convinced that the friendship and cooperation between our two countries will develop in the interests of our two peoples, I take this occasion to sincerely wish you great successes in your work for the country's prosperity and development.

KIM IL SUNG

President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, November 15, 1978

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Dr. Comrade **Agostinho Neto**, Chairman of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola—Workers' Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the independence of Angola.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Hua Kuo-feng**, Chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade **Yeh Chien-ying**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, replying to his message of greetings on the 29th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Ali Nasser Mohamed**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the Secretary-General of the CC of the United National Front Political Organization of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and to the Chairman of the Presidential Council of the PDRY on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the October 14 revolution of the Democratic Yemeni people.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Abdul Fattah Ismail** in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon the successful conclusion of the work of the First Congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party and his election as General Secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Kaysone Phomvihane**, Secretary General of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and Comrade **Souphanouvong**, President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, in reply to his message of sympathy for the big flood damages that hit some areas of Laos.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from His Excellency **Rudolf Kirchschlaeger**, President of the Republic of Austria, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Austria.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel **Ali Abdullah Saleh**, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the September 26 revolution in the YAR.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Joachim Yhomby-Opango**, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, President, Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory of the August revolution, the national day of the Congolese people.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from His Excellency Major General **Mohamed Siad Barre**, General Secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and President of the Somali Democratic Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the 9th anniversary of the victory of the October 21 revolution in Somalia.

In Finland

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Work Published in Book Form

The "Sanantie" Publishing House, Finland, put out in booklet the immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung **"Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea."**

The book translated in Finnish is accompanied by the august portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Books on DPRK Laws Published Abroad

"The Socialist Labour Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was off the press in India, Bangladesh and Finland.

Each book is accompanied by his inset picture.

"The Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" written by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was published in Italy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's works published in foreign countries

"Juche Idea Most Correctly Meets Demand of Times And Gives Correct Weapon of Struggle"

The First National Seminar of Finland on the Juche Idea Held in Helsinki

The First National Seminar of Finland on the Juche Idea was held in Helsinki on October 21 under the sponsorship of the "Finnish Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea," according to a report.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed with due respect in the seminar hall. Hanging there in place of honour was a board carrying his words **"The Juche idea is the idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction."**

On display there were his immortal classic works and photographs showing the shining successes made by our people in the revolution and construction under his wise leadership.

The seminar was attended by representatives of the "Group for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" and groups for the study of the Juche idea in Finland, personages of political parties and social organizations and individual personages of Finland.

Invited to the seminar were the Ambassador and staff members of the DPRK Embassy in Helsinki.

Tauno Olavi Huotari, Researcher of the Helsinki University, and Vice-Chairman of the "Finnish Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea," made an opening address at the seminar.

He said:

The number of those who espouse and study the Juche idea is steadily increasing throughout the world. Today a large number of people embrace and study the Juche idea fathered by President Kim Il Sung and draw encouragement from the successes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Juche idea most correctly meets the demand of the times and gives a correct weapon of struggle.

Therefore, it is a pressing problem of our time to study the Juche idea.

The immediate task of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and groups for its study is to make a deep study of the historic report delivered by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, because fundamental problems arising in embodying the Juche idea are comprehensively expounded in this document.

Lasse Tapani Keskinen, Chairman of the "Finnish Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea" and Vice-Chairman of the Finland-Korea Association, made a report.

Gist of Report

In the report, he said:

The popular masses, the maker of history and motive power of social development, always want to live as master. They have constantly struggled for this.

But, people could not find a correct way to carve out their destiny by their own efforts.

With the founding of the immortal Juche idea by respected President Kim Il Sung, the outstanding thinker and theoretician, they came at last to be conscious of their responsibility for the development of history and follow the road of independent and creative struggle as the master of their destiny. The old age has gone and a new era has come in human history.

Respected President Kim Il Sung taught that ours is an era of independence.

The popular masses have proudly set out to realize the historic cause of building a new society which mankind had so ardently longed for.

The tremendous vitality of the great Juche idea founded by respected President Kim Il Sung is displayed in this.

The Juche idea is a guiding idea fully meeting the requirements of our time.

The word Juche is Korean.

The Juche idea has not come out of nothing. It is the most scientific guiding idea that Comrade President Kim Il Sung founded on the basis of the practical experiences of a protracted revolutionary struggle. This idea is the ideological and theoretical sum-total of the struggle of the popular masses for defending independence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught: **"The Juche idea is the idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is the idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for shaping one's own destiny."**

The Juche idea demands that people maintain the stand of master toward the revolution and construction in their country. This means embodying the spirit of independence and creativeness.

This idea is embodied, above all, in the principles of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-reliance in defence.

Respected President Kim Il Sung taught that political independence is the basic criterion of an independent and sovereign state.

The Juche idea demands that people do not act at the dictates and orders of other countries or blindly follow or imitate others' experiences.

But this idea does not mean that one does not adopt the experiences of other countries. The experiences of others should be creatively applied to suit the specific conditions of one's country.

What is most important in maintaining independence is to consolidate political independence.

In order to ensure independence in politics, one should have one's own guiding idea and possess the capacity of shaping an independent political line conforming to the reality of one's country.

The principle of independence in politics demands mutual respect and complete equality among all nations. It opposes not only being subjugated by others but also subjugating others.

The popular masses of each country should carry out the construction of their country by themselves on their responsibility on the basis of the Juche idea. Therefore, an independent stand and creative activity are required to remake nature and society.

The Juche idea gives answers to all problems arising in the building of an independent and sovereign state and leads the masses of people along a right path.

It teaches the correct method of leadership over the revolution and construction.

The Juche-based method of leadership consists of the work style and method of defending the independence and creativeness of the working masses which enables them to discharge their responsibility and role as the master of the revolution and construction.

The founding of the Juche idea by the respected and beloved leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung was an epochal turning-point and a great event in the history of human thoughts and in the struggle of the popular masses for freedom and independence.

By firmly taking the Juche idea as a guiding idea, guiding theory and guiding method in the revolution and construction, the masses of people have come to free themselves from all manner of subjugation and live an independent and creative life.

This is a precious sum-total of the practical experiences in the history of the struggle of the popular masses for freedom and independence.

The Juche idea has led the revolutionary liberation struggle of the Korean people to victory to suit the requirements of the times. The Korean revolution is the first in the world to pave a road to socialism in the once backward colonies.

Over the last three decades following the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Juche idea has become a guiding idea in all fields, political, economic and military, and a guideline for the success of the

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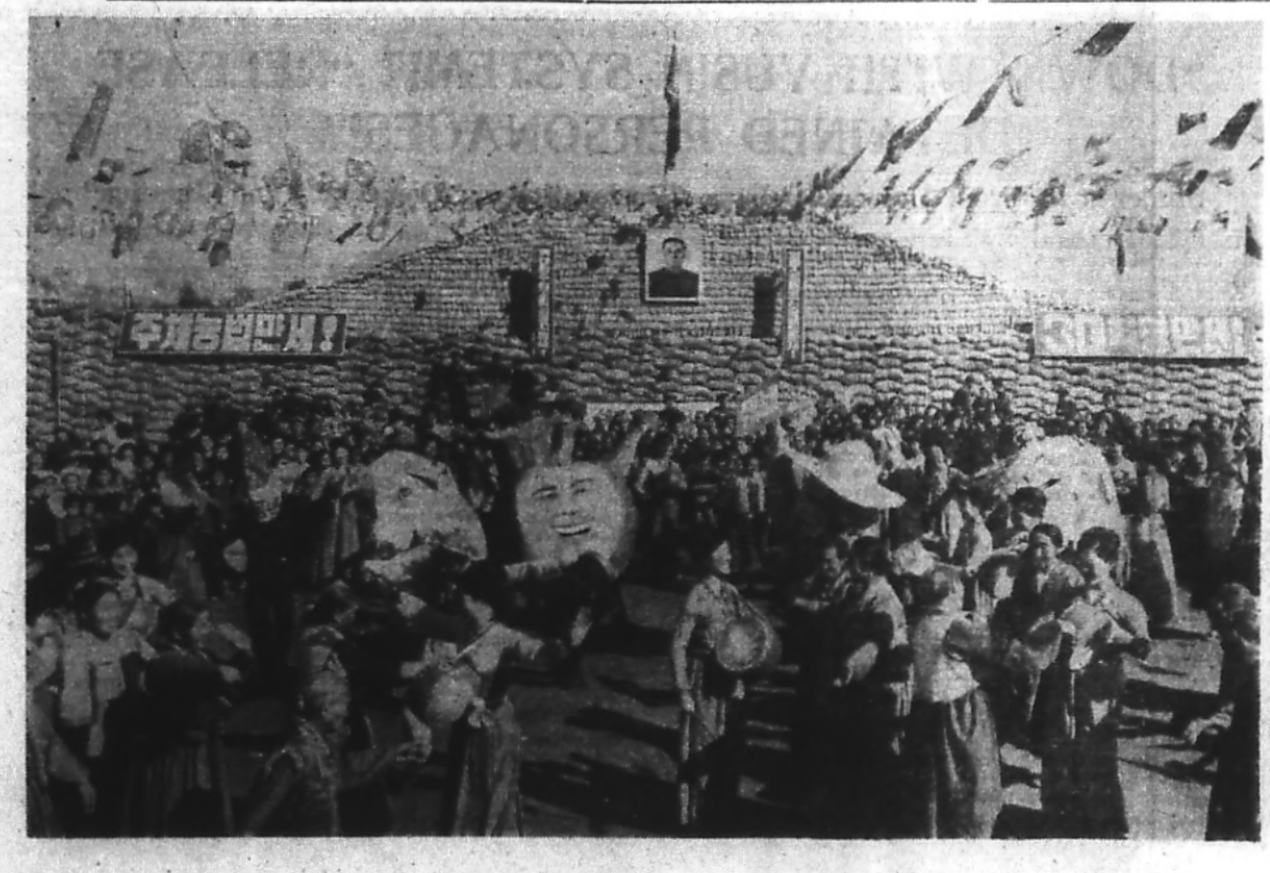


The sight of so much grain tempts farmers to dancing (at the Ryongun Cooperative Farm, Uiju county, North Pyongan Province)

Bumper Harvest: Happy Mood Prevails

Annual Payment Made at Cooperative Farms; Much Grain and Cash Shared Out

Cooperative farms in different parts of our country gathered a rich crop this year again by successfully overcoming the influence of the cold front and annual payment is now being made.

On November 16 a gathering took place at the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, Taean city, to review this year's farming and payment was made.

This farm carried out at 101 per cent its annual grain production plan which was set 14 per cent higher than last year. It overfulfilled its assignments for meat by 18 per cent, vegetables by 12.9 per cent and fruit by 37 per cent.

This means that each family unit received an average of 9 tons and 204 kilograms of grain and a large sum of cash. 22 to more than 30 tons of grain, plus a large amount of cash, were shared out to many of the members of workteams Nos. 6 and 3.

Bumper crop and abundant rewards this year owe entirely to the judicious guidance and profound solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

While giving meticulous guidance in the nation's agriculture to bring about an incessant upsurge in this sector, he visited this farm three times this year and indicated the way of fully applying the Juche farming method, additionally sending more than 50 rice-transplanters and a large number of tractors.

Inspired by his unbounded loving care, the farmers made devoted efforts to do farming on a scientific and technical basis as required by the Juche farming method.

Seeds were sown earlier than usual and every step was taken to cultivate them well. Rice-transplanting was done 10 days earlier than last year. A scientifically-substantiated system of fertilizer application was established, whereby fertilizers were applied as required by the technical data.

Weeding was done in time and utmost care directed to tending paddy and dry fields.

Large-scale work was undertaken to dig wells and pits and lay pipes so as to bring the dry fields on the slopes under irrigation. This resulted in total insulation from drought caused by the cold front. And a great deal of attention was devoted to water control in keeping with the requirements of scientific and technical rules. This made it possible to use water effectively, while greatly stimulating the growth of paddy rice.

Now that the year's farming was concluded with rich rewards, the farmers here have buckled down to farming preparations for next year with an adamant resolve to make another innovation and overfulfil their grain production plan by 21 per cent.

Meanwhile, there were similar gatherings at the Ryongun Cooperative Farm in Uiju county and many other farms.

"Juche Idea Is Scientific Idea Tested in Revolutionary Practice"

From Speeches Made at First National Seminar of Finland on Juche Idea

Speeches were made at the First National Seminar of Finland on the Juche Idea which was held in Helsinki on October 21, according to a report.

Pentti Suksi, Chief of the "Vaasa Group for the Study of the Juche Idea" and Chairman of the Kowhajoki Branch of the Finnish Solidarity Committee for Korea's Reunification, said:

Very wonderful are the successes Korea has made by embodying the Juche idea founded by great Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

Indeed, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a country of the "20th century miracle."

The Juche idea is a scientific id a tested in revolutionary practice.

Its founder is the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Korean people have built an independent country by their own efforts under his wise leadership.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught, as follows:

"Establishing Juche means that the people approach the revolution and construction in their own country as masters. In other words, it means the embodiment of independent and creative spirits; the people must adopt an independent and creative stand to solve mainly by themselves all the problems arising from the revolutionary struggle and constructive work, in the context of their own country's actual conditions."

The Korean people, conscious that they are the master of the revolution in their country, have carried on the revolution and construction, believing in their own strength and relying on their own efforts under difficult conditions.

The revolution can neither be exported nor imported. This is an inexorable truth.

Each country should carry on the revolution and construction by itself, assuming responsibility for their destiny.

This is the fundamental demand of the Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung.

This idea is embodied in independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-defence in defending the nation.

The Juche idea demands that the people solve by themselves all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

Therefore, the Juche idea is an idea for pushing ahead with the revolution and construction in each country at a rapid tempo by giving full play to the creative zeal of the people.

The wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and the embodiment of the immortal Juche idea founded by him have made the masses of the people powerfully promote the revolution and construction and build "a model country of socialism" in Korea which had been groaning under exploitation and oppression and build their once poor and backward country into an independent socialist state with a firm independent national economy, brilliant national culture and powerful defence capacity. What is this if not a miracle?

This is why I extend special glory to the wise and tested guidance of the great leader of the revolution President Kim Il Sung.

Referring to the achievements made by Korea by embodying the Juche idea, he stressed: All the successes of Korea have been made by carrying on the revolution and construction, guided by the Juche idea, the most scientific idea.

Ojansuu Pertti, Member of the "Finnish Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea," said:

The national economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is developing by relying upon itself is an example not only for many developing countries but for industrial countries striving for independence.

By building a firm independent national economy the DPRK has become a dignified socialist state which firmly upholds political independence.

This is a success registered by incorporating the Juche idea in the economic field.

Juha Pesonen, Member of the "Finnish Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea," said:

Thanks to the Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Korea started following the road of independent development and shines resplendently with her world-startling successes achieved in only 30 years.

He said:

In his report at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the socialist countries, non-aligned countries, third world countries and all the oppressed nations of the world should firmly unite and strengthen the struggle against imperialism and all manner of dominationism.

He said that the differences in social system, political views and religious beliefs can never be an obstacle to the unity of the countries of the new-emerging forces and the force uniting them is greater than the force dividing them.

Having received this great teaching, I can say clearly that the third world countries should study the Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and learn ideologically, organizationally and practically from the experiences of Korea. I would like to stress that this is an immovable law.

Eero Hatinen, Member of the Jyvaskyla "Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Finland-Korea Association, said:

Today many countries and peoples study the Juche idea and gain great encouragement and ideological and spiritual pabulum from it.

This idea is the quintessence of the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It is the most scientific idea which came into being, reflecting the new stage of the development of the international communist movement and its basic requirements.

He pointed out that in his report at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK President Kim Il Sung defined the equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea as the final goal of the Government of the DPRK and put forth the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, as a basic revolutionary task for equipping the whole society with the Juche idea.

He continued:

The Juche-orientation, modernisation and scientification of the national economy are a strategic policy to be consistently maintained in the building of socialist economy in the era of independence.

The Korean people demonstrate their great might in the world by following a correct road under the wise leadership of Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

Mirjam Reuna, Member of the "Group for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" of the Turuku Branch of the Finland-Korea Association and Chairman of the Kaeria Branch of the Finnish Democratic Women's Union, said:

Under the wise leadership of respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung who founded the Juche idea, a scientific guiding idea, the Korean people have achieved world-startling successes in a very short historical period.

This great example shows the great might of the Juche idea to all peoples including the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces who had undergone exploitation and oppression for hundreds of years and proves that this idea is an idea giving encouragement to them and indicates the road ahead of them.

The policy of national reunification set forth by respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung in his report at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK is the most correct and reasonable programme for the reunification of Korea.

All the progressive peoples of our Finland and other countries in Scandinavia and Europe support the fair proposals advanced by respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung to achieve the reunification of the country peacefully.

Anna Liisa Jokinen, Member of the same group and Member of Parliament, said.

We Fins extend full support to the stand and attitude taken by the DPRK toward the question of reunification for attaining the just and undoubted goal.

We wholeheartedly support "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," a report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung drawn up on the basis of the Juche idea and deeply study it and call for full support to the inspiring report indicating the way to the reunification of Korea.

Juche Idea Is Trend of the Times

★ A study session on the Juche idea was held on October 17 in Nishinomiya, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, attended by the professors of the Kansai Gakuin University and many personages from different strata.

★ A lecture meeting on "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea", an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, took place on November 1 at the "Kim Il Sung Library" in Mogadiscio, the capital of Somalia.

★ The Sierra Leonean "Group for Scientific Study of Great Kimilsungism" arranged a forum on the immortal classic work of President Kim Il Sung "Theses on Socialist Education" on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

★ In commemoration of the 30th DPRK birthday the Palestinian Liberation People's Front "Committee for the Study of the Works and Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Iraq held a symposium on "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and a Powerful Weapon for Building Socialism and Communism", an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

THREE REVOLUTIONS AND EQUIPPING WHOLE SOCIETY WITH JUCHE IDEA

In his historic report **"Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea"** made in the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has declared the equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea the ultimate goal of the Government of our Republic and set forth for its realisation the tasks of further stepping up the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

He has said:

"The struggle to equip the whole society with the Juche idea is in essence a struggle to guarantee full independence for the working masses. Complete independence of the working masses demands that the legacies of the old society be eliminated from all domains of social life—political, economic, ideological and cultural—and society reorganized along revolutionary lines in all aspects of its foundation and superstructure. Therefore, if a working-class state is to accomplish the historic task of providing full independence to the working masses, it should transform the old social system and, at the same time, carry out the revolution in the ideological, technical and cultural areas, too."

He defined that the three revolutions are the basic content of the revolution the state of the working class should carry out under the socialist system after the victory of the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and the task of continued revolution until the realisation of its revolutionary cause.

This definition is an event of epochal significance in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class and an everlasting contribution to the development of its revolutionary theories.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has expounded for the first time in history the ideas and theories on the three revolutions and rounded them into a complete system. This means that a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon is in our hands in correctly solving the questions arising in the revolution after the establishment of the socialist system and pushing ahead with the revolutionary cause of the working class.

This line of three revolutions indicates the most correct way to the successful fulfilment of the task of making the Juche idea sweep the whole society.

The three revolutions, first of all, makes it possible to liquidate the legacies of the old society and guarantee full independence for the working masses through all-out promotion of the transformation of men and nature.

As the great leader said, the work to make the Juche idea sweep the whole society is in essence for providing the toiling masses with complete independence. In this regard, the first thing is to make the working masses get rid of exploitation and oppression. And this can be done by the socialist revolution.

With the establishment of the socialist system the socio-political independence of the working masses is achieved. But, they are not completely liberated from the fetters of the old ideas and restrictions of nature.

The social and economic sources of old ideas have been eliminated with the establishment of the socialist system. But the survivals of old ideas such as individualism, selfishness, feudalism and capitalism remain long in the minds of people.

The legacies of the old society can be found in the domains of technology and culture, too. The newly independent countries had been subjected to all sorts of exploitation and plunder in former days as colonies or semi-colonies of the imperialists. In order to intensify their exploitation and plunder the imperialists retarded the development of technology and culture in every way in these countries.

Those countries—formerly colonies or semi-colonies—which were subjected to exploitation and plunder, without going through the process of the Industrial Revolution are backward ideologically, technically and culturally.

Therefore, the state of the working class should continue the revolution in the domains of ideology, technology and culture even after the completion of the socialist revolution. This alone will make it possible to completely emancipate all the members of the society from the fetters of old ideas and restrictions of nature and ensure them an independent and creative life as the genuine masters of the socialist society.

The three revolutions are also a real earnest of the successful conquest of the ideological and material fortresses of communism. Equipping the whole society with the Juche idea is a struggle to transform nature, society and men in harmony with the requirements of the Juche idea and thus taking the said fortresses.

Conquering these twin fortresses is the general revolutionary task confronting the working class. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to turn the members of our society into the Juche-type men through their revolutionisation and working-classisation, establish the single ownership of the means of production and bring the productive forces to such an extent where the principle of to each according to his needs is the rule. This is to be done through the carrying out of the three revolutions.

The three revolutions are the power source providing the energy to realize the task of equipping the whole society with the Juche idea by continuously moving forward the revolution.

Equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea, aimed at completing the revolutionary cause of the working class, entails a prolonged struggle. In other words, this is an undertaking to be carried out through successive generations and the untrodden path must be carved out. This behooves us to brave all difficulties and ordeals under the banner of the continued revolution.

As long as there remains imperialism on the globe, the class struggle continues. And as long as there remain the legacies of old society even after the establishment of the socialist system, the revolution should be continued in order to achieve the sweeping victory over the old.

If we give up the revolution on the ground that the socialist system has been set up, we cannot defend the gains of the revolution.

Therefore, only when the state of the working class holds fast to the line of three revolutions even after the establishment of the socialist system and carry them through, maintaining the spirit of continued innovation and continuous advance, can it realize its revolutionary cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the judicious policy of carrying out the revolution in the sectors of ideology, technology and culture from the first day when our country embarked upon the building of a new society, and invariably maintained it. And he saw to it that the difficult and complicated problems arising in the revolution and construction were solved through the implementation of the three revolutions. Particularly, he made it sure that the ideological revolution, technical revolution and cultural revolution were carried out in a unified way, while adhering to the principle of keeping the ideological revolution ahead of all other work, thereby winning signal victory in the three revolutions and the socialist construction as a whole.

On the basis of the successes already attained in carrying out the three revolutions, our people are advancing with surer strides for equipping the whole society with the Juche idea and carrying through the revolutionary cause of the working class under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions.

Cha Bong Ryong

(Continued from Page 1)

revolution and construction.

Under the tested leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the DPRK put forward the policy of making three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and has consistently implemented it.

Respected President Kim Il Sung gave the primary attention to the ideological revolution among the three revolutions, because the ideological revolution, in essence, is a work for educating men and a work for enhancing their creativeness and initiative.

He taught that the technical revolution is an important component of the three revolutions.

As a result of the successful progress of the technical revolution, the economy of the DPRK has been placed on a solid foundation of modern science and technology.

He taught that the important task of the technical revolution is to realise Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

He also taught that the cultural revolution is one of the three revolutions.

The most important task of the cultural revolution is to intellectualize all members of society.

"Theses on Socialist Education" made public by him is an educational programme in which the method of rearing a Juche-type men is creatively expounded.

Ours is an era of independence.

Today more and more countries and peoples in the world demand independence. They are vigorously advancing along the road of anti-imperialist struggle.

It is the main trend of our era which no force on earth can block it. Its might is displayed in a concrete form in the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Non-Aligned Movement reflects the main trend of our era.

Its appearance in the arena of history as an independent political force has brought about a radical change in the balance of forces in the world.

The birth of the Non-Aligned Movement has decisively strengthened the world revolutionary forces.

Only by intensifying the anti-imperialist struggle on the basis of the Juche idea is it possible to consolidate national independence and achieve independent development.

The Juche idea is also embodied in the south Korean revolution and in the struggle for the reunification of Korea.

As Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught, the reunification of Korea should be achieved independently free from foreign interference.

We believe that the Korean people will certainly achieve the reunification of their country by struggling in accordance with the policies put forward by Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

The struggle of the Korean people for national reunification enjoys the powerful support of all the progressive peoples and personages of the world.

Taking the Juche idea as a weapon, many peoples of the third world are resolutely struggling against imperialism and dominationism and for national independence, democracy and socialism.

The Juche idea is a guiding idea for the revolutionaries and progressive peoples.

• • •

A congratulatory message from the International Institute of the Juche Idea read out and congratulatory speeches were made there.

In his congratulatory speech Finnish writer Olavi Linnus noted that the first condition for the solution of the question of Korean reunification is the withdrawal of US forces from south Korea.

He continued:

In the report at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, President Kim Il Sung reclarified fair and reasonable proposals for the reunification of the country.

The world movement of solidarity for supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification is an important part of work for peace.

We should make all our efforts in the future, too, to extend active support to the struggle of the Korean people.

Penti Walzer, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Finnish Socialist Labour Party, said in his congratulatory speech:

An important task of this seminar is to study deeply the immortal Juche idea founded, developed and enriched by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

One of our important tasks is to struggle more powerfully for the withdrawal of US forces from south Korea.

We fully support the proposals advanced by respected President Kim Il Sung for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

A member of the Finnish Parliament and five other persons spoke at the seminar.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted at the seminar amid a loud applause of the attendants.

The seminar adopted its declaration.

Japanese Govt. Finally Recognizes

Venue of 2nd World Conf. for Reunification Of Korea and Entry of Foreign Delegates

According to a report from Tokyo on November 22, the Japanese government finally decided to recognize the venue of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea and the entry into Japan of foreign delegates to this Conference.

In this regard, on the 22nd the Japan Preparatory Committee of the Conference sent a telegram to the foreign delegates who will participate in the Second World Conference.

The telegram reads:

The Japanese government complied with the request of the Japan Preparatory Committee of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea and decided to permit the entry into Japan of foreign delegates to the Second World Conference.

We hope, therefore, that all delegates will arrive on November 26.

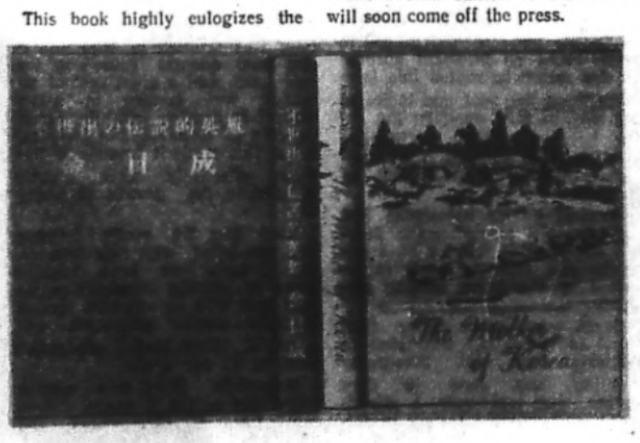
Many Books Put Out by Foreign Languages Publishing House, DPRK

Recently, new books have come off the press at the Foreign Languages Publishing House of our country.

Book "Kim Il Sung, Legendary Hero for All Ages" (Japanese)

This book highly eulogizes the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It contains some of writings produced by noted social and political figures, literary men, scientists, men of the press and people of other strata of many countries in recent years.

The French edition of this book will soon come off the press.



Fictional Biography "The Mother of Korea" (English)

It shows the imperishable life and lofty traits of Kang Ban Sok, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, outstanding leader of the women's movement of our country and great mother of Korea who gave birth to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Book "Torture Rule Unprecedented" (English, French, Russian and Chinese)

It has some articles from "Letters from South Korea", a writing carried in "Sekai", politico-theoretical magazine of Japan. It shows part of the anti-popular, anti-national administration of traitor Pak Jung Hi.

Yun Jong Ok

"DOWN WITH YUSIN SYSTEM!" "RELEASE DETAINED PERSONAGES!"

Students of Seoul University Issue "Declaration on Democracy and Situation"

The November 1 issue of "Minjok Sibo", a Korean paper under the influence of the "ROK Residents' Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), carried a "Declaration on Democracy and Situation" published by students of Seoul University at a meeting when they rose in a massive anti-"government" struggle on September 13, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The declaration noted that the present education in south Korea is a reproduction of colonial education and has become a maid servant of the "regime."

It said:

Competition and imitation, instead of creativeness and diversification, are forced upon the students. The present society needs only those who are obedient to the "Yusin system."

Only 19 per cent of teachers are content with their occupation. This tells how education is ignored and interfered with in the present society.

The students and professors, masters of universities, are, in fact, deprived of their position by secret agents and combat police watching the campuses. It has been long since the students self-government system and the student council were replaced by the "Student Homeland Defence Corps" which is like an organization in the barracks formed by appointment.

One hundred out of the courageous students who, squarely looking at the present situation of the nation, raised the torch of justice to overcome its crisis, had to leave campuses, being arrested or expelled, since last year. And harsh punishments including suspension from school have been inflicted upon a large number of students.

The professors who should be respected as teachers are forced to be agents watching students under the system making them bear responsibility for the behaviours of students and have their freedom of academic research and publication directly interfered with by the professor reappointment system.

The "Minister of Education" visited Seoul University in August and declared that he would take even the step of closing the school in case the "normalization of campus" was not realized. This is a balderdash threatening the existence of university itself and clear proof showing that campus is exposed to a danger.

The rally of students and citizens held on the Kwanghwamun crossroads on June 26 and the struggle of professors and students at Chonnam University late June were heartening, righteous actions giving us proof that the campuses are still alive and suggesting the way for the solution of the question.

Affirming hereby that we are a cornerstone for the eternal development of national democratic education and the realisation of democracy, we announce our demand, resolution and action program:

△ Our Demand

1. **Guarantee independence and democracy of education.**
1. **Withdraw all secret agents and guarantee campus freedom.**
1. **Disband the "Student Homeland Defence Corps."**
1. **Release the detained students and reinstate them.**
1. **Abolish the professor reappointment system and reinstate unreasonably discharged professors.**

△ Our Resolution

1. **Pak Jung Hi, step down.**
1. **Down with the "Yusin system."**
1. **Let us reject the 10th "General Election."**
1. **Withdraw the "emergency decree."**
1. **Release the detained personages.**
1. **Guarantee the three rights of labour.**
1. **Guarantee the rights and interests of peasants.**
1. **Let us win campus freedom.**

△ Our Action Program

Heighten anti-dictatorship consciousness through the production, scattering and transport of propaganda materials, cursive writing and dissemination of critical songs.

RAPIDLY DEVELOPING CEMENT INDUSTRY

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"In order to ensure success in the vast construction work envisaged in the Second Seven-Year Plan, it is necessary to further develop the building materials industry."

Our cement industry relying on its abundant raw materials and fuel resources has reached a high level and its prospect is bright.

Limestone is to be found everywhere in our country and its reserves are unfathomable. The rough estimate reveals that tens of thousands of years are needed to excavate it. Anthracite is also extremely rich. Although favoured with such rich natural resources, our cement industry was in a backward state before liberation, with only a few small cement factories existing. This was due to the policy pursued by the Japanese imperialists to obliterate the Korean national economy.

However, thanks to the well-advised leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, this industry made phenomenal progress after liberation.

New factories have been built throughout the country and the expansion projects of many factories undertaken.

Today, every province has one or two cement factories.

In recent years, the production of cement and other building materials was given precedence in capital construction and large state investments went into this branch.

In 1976 alone, investment made in this branch was three times greater than that of the previous year. The result was that the large-scale Sunchon Cement Factory was brought into operation and the expansion projects of the Chonnaeri Cement Factory and other factories were carried out successfully.

Meanwhile, the local cement factories including the Kujang Cement Factory in the northwestern area and the Ryongdam Cement Factory in the eastern area were built and started operation.

The recent years witnessed the building of three kilns at the February 8 Cement Factory. Kilns were added to other existing cement production bases. Automation and remote control were introduced and advanced pyro-processing methods widely employed, which resulted in rapidly boosting the production capacity.

Last year, the output went up 14.3 times in the Chonnaeri Cement Factory, 6.5 times in the February 8 Cement Factory, 9.8 times in the Sunghori Cement Factory and 9.7 times in the Komusan Cement Factory, as compared with the year of 1948 when the DPRK was founded.

In 1970 when industrialization was completed in our country, the per-capita output of cement accounted for 287 kg. This meant reaching the level of the advanced industrial states. In 1976 when the Six-Year Plan was fulfilled, the production capacity increased more than two times as compared with that in 1970.

In addition to a high growth in volume our cement is enjoying popularity at home and in international markets for its fine quality and wide range of variety.

In 1984, the concluding year of the current Second Seven-Year Plan, this country will produce 12-13 million tons of cement.

Pak Sun Chon

CEMENT PRODUCTION BOOSTED

"Kumgang" cement is enjoying worldwide fame

Upholding the Party's policy on Juche-orientation, modernisation and scientification of the national economy, our cement factories under the General Bureau of Cement Industry are registering a high rate of cement production by actively applying new pyro-processing method and further modernizing facilities.

First of all, due to the growth of the per-hour production volume of kiln, the February 8 Cement Factory produced 29.5 per cent more cement and the Chonnaeri Cement Factory 30.3 per cent more in the third quarter of the year than in the corresponding period of last year.

Production is normalized on a high standard through improvement of the technical management of equipment. The Komusan Cement Factory, for instance, has carried out the monthly plan at 112.7 per cent on the average, entering this year.

The output rapidly increases in cement factories.

As of the end of October, the February 8 Cement Factory boosted its output by over 247,000 tons, the Chonnaeri Cement Factory over 103,000 tons, the Komusan Cement Factory over 118,000 tons and the Puraesan Cement Factory over 59,000 tons, as compared with the same time of last year.

As a result, the cement output by the factories under the General Bureau of Cement Industry showed a growth of above 1,804,000 tons as of the end of October, as against the same period of last year.

Kim Su Yon

Along River Taedong (1)

The River Taedong is one of the largest five rivers in our country, which calmly flows across the northwestern part of Korean peninsula.

The river associated with the historically important events empties its waters into the West Sea of Korea.

At a time when Korea was outside of the orbit of modern technical civilization due to the protracted feudal rule and Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the basin of the river was always haunted by the spectre of misery.

But, today when industrial enterprises, big and small, have sprung up in great profusion in this land as a result of full operation of the policy of building an independent national economy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, socialist construction is full steam ahead here and a new life is in full bloom.

In the large-scale power, metallurgy, machine and building-materials bases located along the basin of the river which serve as the cornerstone of the socialist independent economy, a vigorous campaign for increased production is going on to implement the magnificent programme of the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of the set plan.

SUNCHON CEMENT FACTORY

Half-way up the River Taedong, there stands the large Sunchon Cement Factory.

The preheating tower and silos lifting their heads skyward, giant cement kilns fitted with new cooling devices, a belt conveyor stretching as far as the raw material production base and scores of yard tracks... The factory is very colossal in scale.

It has an annual production capacity of 3 million tons and is one of Korea's biggest cement factories in terms of scale and technical equipment.

All the production processes are completely automatic and remote-control. Those at work in the basic production processes are less than 100 in number. Putting in motion and stoppage of all processes—from the charge of raw materials to the shipment of products—are done with the help of automatic devices including electronic computer. Operators in the centralized control board direct all the production processes by remote control by television and various other automatic gauges.

Workers and technicians of the factory skillfully handle up-to-date facilities and make incessant technical innovations with great enthusiasm for increased production.

Lately a new working method has been introduced in the kiln system which can be regarded as the core in cement production. This led to the considerable increase in per kiln clinker production.

As scientific operation is always ensured by strictly observing technical rules and applying the standard working methods, the product in this factory is of particularly high quality.

What attracts particular attention is that the factory is clean. Thanks to dust-removing devices installed everywhere the factory is almost dust free.

As the factory is situated in a rich raw material deposit and favoured by convenient transport facilities, its prospect is highly promising. Its production capacity will double before long.

Workers and technicians here, holding aloft the banner of three revolutions, are making vigorous endeavours to increase production. Thanks to their creative efforts production is on the steady increase as the days go by.

LI Chan Sun

One Million More Tons of Iron Ore Produced

The iron mines of our country boosted their October output 10 per cent as against the previous month.

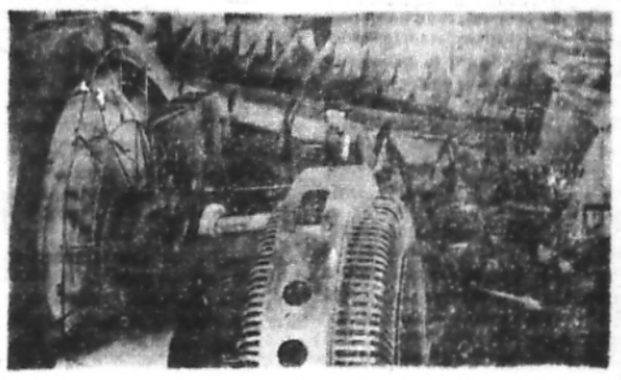
The Unryul Mine, a giant iron ore production centre in the western region, raised the operation rate of the large long-distance belt conveyor and other modern establishments and increased the production of iron ore 24 per cent in October compared with September.

In October an increase of 20-30 per cent above the September figure was registered at the Taetan and Chaeryong mines.

The Musan Mine which is being expanded into a modern large iron mine and other mines also markedly raised the production in October.

As a result, the output of iron ore in the ten months of this year is roughly one million tons greater than the result in the same period last year.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan the annual iron ore output of our country will reach 16 million tons.



Ore-dressing plant, Tokhyon Mine

Active Support to Convocation of 2nd World Conference for Korea's Reunification

French National Meeting Held

A national meeting of France supporting Korea's independent and peaceful reunification was held recently in Paris under the sponsorship of the French Action Committee to Support Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification, according to a report.

The meeting was attended by Andre Aubry, Chairman of the French Action Committee to Support Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification and Mayor of Antony, and many personages of political parties and political, public and religious figures of France.

Andre Aubry made a report at the meeting. He was followed by several speakers.

The reporter and speakers fully supported the convocation of the Second World Conference for Korea's Reunification and denounced the unwarranted step of the Japanese Government to refuse the entry into Japan of delegates of various countries to the Conference.

Such act of the Japanese Government is one flouting the governments, political parties and organizations of various countries which intend to send their delegates to the conference and violating the international usage, they noted. They strongly demanded that the Japanese Government unconditionally permit the entry into Japan of delegates of all countries to the Second World Conference.

Saying that the presence of US forces equipped with nuclear weapons in south Korea is a danger to the cause of peace, they stressed: The division of Korea by the United States not only aggravates tension but also increases the danger of war in that region.

They denounced the manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign reactionary forces to hamstring the Korean people's efforts to reunify the country in a peaceful way on a democratic basis.

They called upon the French public circles to resolutely struggle against the violation of human rights in south Korea and for the reunification of Korea.

A statement supporting the Second World Conference was adopted at the meeting.

It stressed: The Japanese Government should give up at once the manoeuvres to obstruct the entry into Japan of delegates to the Second World Conference and unconditionally permit their entry.

It introduced the UN resolution demanding the withdrawal of US forces from south Korea and proposals for Korean reunification.

The meeting formed a French delegation to the Second World Conference for Korea's Reunification.

Emergency National Conference Held in Japan

An Emergency National Conference for the Success of the Second World Conference for Korea's Reunification was held in Tokyo on November 14.

The National Conference sponsored by the Japan Preparatory Committee of the Second World Conference for Korea's Reunification was attended by more than 200 personages of different circles representing political parties, public organizations and 62 organizations in Tokyo, Hokkaido and 36 prefectures of Japan. Among them were Tagaya Shinnen, General Secretary of the Japan Socialist Party; Ichikawa Makoto, Representative Member of the Japan Preparatory Committee of the Second World Conference for Korea's Reunification; Shibata Mutsuo, Communist Member of the House of Representatives; Arai Norihisa, Director of the National Movement Department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo); and Matsui Katsushige, Director of the Japan-Korea Association.

Matsui Katsushige spoke first at the Conference.

He said: We cannot tolerate the Japanese Government obstructing the Second World Conference for Korea's Reunification to be held in accordance with the desire of the Japanese people and the unanimous demand of the world's people.

He called for putting up a dynamic struggle to make the World Conference successful.

Ichikawa Makoto made a report on the problem of entry of delegates into Japan.

In the report he pointed to the vigorous struggle waged for the entry of delegates into Japan. This struggle, he said, is one for defending democracy in Japan and realizing the reunification of Korea.

He expressed the firm determination to successfully ensure the World Conference without fail defying any difficulties lying ahead.

Tagaya Shinnen, Shibata Mutsuo and other representatives of various circles and representatives from local areas made speeches expressing their resolve.

Arai Norihisa made a proposal on an immediate action program. The National Conference unanimously adopted a resolution strongly demanding the unconditional permit of entry of delegates into Japan.

After the conference the attendants made a powerful march to the Residence of the Japanese Prime Minister, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice.

Meeting Held in Pakistan

A meeting supporting the Second World Conference for Korea's Reunification was held on November 4 in Zamia Mila University in Karachi, Pakistan, according to a report.

Present there were the General Secretary of the Pakistani National Federation of Students, the President, other leading personages and many teachers and students of the university.

The General Secretary of the PNFS and other persons took the floor at the meeting.

They denounced the plot of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique to create "two Koreas" and expressed full support to the convocation of the Second World Conference.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

It said:

Korea's independent and peaceful reunification is a supreme national task of the Korean people and a unanimous desire of the peace-loving people.

We believe that the Second World Conference for Korea's Reunification will extend international support and solidarity to the righteous cause of the Korean people and contribute to the consolidation of world peace.

We expect that a splendid resolution will be adopted at the Conference.

We affirm that we will as ever conduct a vigorous solidarity movement for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Korea must be reunified.

Meeting Held in Lebanon

According to a report from Beirut, the Lebanese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification held a meeting in Shut County, Southern Province, Lebanon, on October 28, in support of the Second World Conference for Korea's Reunification.

The meeting adopted a letter of solidarity to the Japan Preparatory Committee in support of the Conference.

The letter pointed out:

Today, the Korean issue is an international problem which is closely connected with peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

When Korea is reunified independently and peacefully on democratic principles, peace will be restored in Asia and the rest of the world. But, when the outside interference in the Korean problem continues and Korea remains divided, the cause of menace to peace in Asia and the rest of the world will not be removed and the danger of war will grow.

Therefore, we regard it as a duty of the peace-loving people the world over to extend active support to the struggle of the Korean people to reunify their country independently and peacefully on democratic principles without any outside interference.

ICATU Issues Statement

The International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU) on November 6 made public a statement supporting the Second World Conference for Korea's Reunification to be held in Tokyo, according to a report.

The ICATU is following with deep attention the noble efforts made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the cause of national reunification under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and all the sincere efforts for reunifying Korea divided by the US imperialists and their stooges, the statement noted, and stressed:

The ICATU expresses full support to the reunification of Korea and joins its efforts with those of all bodies and organizations supporting and encouraging the just struggle of the Korean people to build a reunified, peaceful and democratic Korea.

Availing itself of the convocation of the Second World Conference for Korea's Reunification in Tokyo, the ICATU voices solidarity with the Korean people's struggle and affirms its support and encouragement to the convocation of the Conference.

The success of the Conference will be a powerful demonstration of support to the struggle of the Korean people against the US imperialists and their lackeys.

The ICATU denounces the south Korean puppets' repression, suppression of freedom and provocations.

Public Organizations of Various Countries Send Letters

The Sierra Leonean Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union of the Congo recently sent letters to the Japan Preparatory Committee of the Second World Conference for Korea's Reunification, supporting the convocation of the Conference, according to reports.

In its letter the Sierra Leonean Committee expressed positive support to the policies for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea advanced by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and fully approved the convocation of the Second World Conference.

We firmly believe that the Second World Conference will make every effort to frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the US and Japanese imperialists and the south Korean fascist "regime" and put an end to the misfortunes and sufferings of the Korean people.

In its letter the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union of the Congo said:

We warmly hail the convocation of the Second World Conference for Korea's Reunification which arouses great sympathy among the progressive democratic forces of the world.

The forthcoming Conference is of weighty importance as a legitimate answer of the peace- and justice-loving people of the world to the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists who are increasing the danger of a new war in Korea.

We bitterly denounce the manoeuvres of the imperialists to scuttle the forthcoming Conference and the puppet clique's fascist suppression of patriotic forces in south Korea.

The Jordan Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People and the Youth Organization and the Women's Organization of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party also sent letters of solidarity to the Japan Preparatory Committee in support of the Conference.

S. KOREA: ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE AND BANKRUPTCY, PEOPLE'S HARDSHIPS

C.C., Revolutionary Party for Reunification Publishes White Paper on South Korean Economy

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on November 4 published a white paper on the south Korean economy, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

The white paper says in its preface:

The fictitious myth about "a high-rate growth of the south Korean economy" and "miracles on the banks of the River Han is now widely afloat.

These hackneyed phrases cribbed from the morbid high-rate growth of the Japanese economy and the socalled miracles on the banks of the Rhein in West Germany are a thin veil for concealing the chaos of the south Korean economy bruised all over with the intrusion of the US and Japanese monopoly capital and the tragic living of the people. These shameless flourishes can never cover up the truth.

If there is any "high-rate growth" in the south Korean economy, it is a high-rate growth of dependence, lopsidedness and militarization.

The economic phenomenon experienced by our people in south Korea is a dependent, lopsided and military retrogression utterly inconsistent with the independent, balanced and peaceful trend; it is not an economic boom or a people's welfare, but a vicious cycle of economic chaos and worsening poverty of the people.

1. Dependence and Lopsidedness of South Korean Economy

In this part the white paper anatomizes the dependent and lopsided nature of the south Korean economy.

Noting that the colonial dependence and lopsidedness of the south Korean economy are deepening at an accelerated pace, it says:

This hard fact vividly exposes that the flowery blueprints of the Pak "regime" dubbed "industrialization with inducement of foreign capital" and "growth of income through the promotion of export" are a fiction full of lies and a schema of treachery.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the great Juche idea, taught:

"The 'independence', 'self-support' and 'modernization' advertised by the south Korean authorities are nothing but pretexts for legalizing their treacheries against the nation in ushering in outside forces and selling the country. It is as foolish as intending to rear a sheep under the care of a wolf to intend to achieve sovereignty and independence while leaving the country at the disposal of foreign imperialism and build an independent economy or modernize the country by relying upon foreign monopoly capital."

The ridiculous sophism of building the national economy by inducing foreign capital is not a brainchild of "Chongwadae." The "modernization" conception of the treacherous and reactionary Pak "regime" is an exact reproduction of the doctrine of neo-colonial economic aggression of the US monopoly capital floundering in a dollar crisis and the Japanese monopoly capital seeking the formation of its economic sphere.

The sham modernization and sham self-support are the "eat-feather-and-all" economic strategy of the United States designed to squeeze fabulous colonial super profits on the one hand and impose upon the local people the burden of colonial administrative expenses and overseas military spendings on the other and the "beat-on-the-back-and-caress-the-chin" economic strategy of Japan designed to make a breakthrough in overseas expansion and secure excretory sites for their surplus capital and old equipment by maximizing the export of capital and fattening the comprador economy.

It was a far cry from industrialization and self-support that was promoted under the cloak of "modernization." It was a process of subjugation in which the south Korean economy mortally wounded with the accumulation of the poison of "aid" was driven into a state of intoxication from the poison of foreign currency with a wholesale injection of narcotic loans. It was a criminal process of deformation in which the premodernity backwardness and lopsidedness of the colonial economy was camouflaged with modernization.

The undeniable corporeal offsprings of these processes are a dependent economy and lopsided economy depending on foreign capital and on export and the tragedies of below-cost export and national ruin from foreign loans that have reduced the entire people to slaves of modern brand.

Outwardly the south Korean enterprises operate on this land. But, with the cover ripped away, they are serial systems of subsidiary companies of multinational enterprises with their head offices in the United States and Japan.

The perpendicular serial systems of the US and Japanese aggressive forces and home reactionaries put spurs to the militarization of economy. Now an adventurous economic strategy of US-Japan military complex for increasing the military potential of the south Korean economy and transferring the secret war industry to the spot is being stepped up at feverish pace.

1) INDUCEMENT OF FOREIGN CAPITAL AND TRAGEDY OF NATIONAL RUIN FROM FOREIGN LOANS

The policy of foreign capital inducement is the aspect where the treacherous and reactionary nature of "modernization" finds most concentric manifestation in its process.

Pak Jung Hi and his group busied themselves about inducing as much foreign capital and as faster as possible, setting it as their primary subject to introduce foreign capital from the first day of their assumption to office.

The Pak "regime" has left no means untried in its bid to induce foreign capital.

The land and market have been left open and all resources and manpower offered for the foreign monopoly capital and all the conditions for investment, preferentialism and extraterritoriality ensured for the free intrusion of the foreign capital and its unlimited accumulation of fortunes.

The confirmed amount of foreign capital in the period from 1959 to 1977 was 14,924 million dollars, of which financial loans 6,026 million dollars, commercial loans 7,873 million dollars and direct investments 1,025 million dollars.

It is a big fraud and political intrigue to talk about achieving the independence of national economy in reliance upon foreign capital in the world of capital where the stringent philosophy of the jungle law holds sway. This is vividly testified by the history and reality of south Korea.

The dependent, limping and lopsided nature of the deep-rooted colonial economic structure, a leftover of the Japanese imperialist rule, has been further deepened after the August 15 liberation under the "aid" policy of the US imperialists.

According to a survey of the Institute for International Policy in Washington, the US military "aid" added up to 6,360 million dollars and the economic "aid" to 6,369 million dollars from 1946 to 1975, the total amount of "aid" working out at 12,729 million dollars.

The US "aid" to south Korea is by no means an aid in its original meaning. In essence, it is a form of the export of capital and part of the overseas military expenditure serving as an important means of aggression and plunder.

The confirmed amount of US capital induced between 1959 and 1977, including the financial loans, ran to 4,209.4 million dollars to hold the first place in the regional ranking of the introduction of foreign capital and 28 per cent in its percentage.

The Japanese capital induced in the same period amounted to 3,179.7 million dollars to be second to none but the United States and hold 21 per cent of the total amount of the induced foreign capital. Its percentage has rapidly increased of late.

When the funds from international banking organs actually under the control of the United States or Japan such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank are included, the US and Japanese capital accounts for 65.9 per cent of the total amount of the foreign capital brought into south Korea.

The inducement of a huge amount of US "aid" and over 14,900 million dollars of foreign capital over the last 20 years on top of it have left the south Korean economy fatally poisoned with foreign capital.

The immediate consequences of the introduction of foreign capital are economic plunder with it as the lever and accumulation of foreign debts.

The capital exported to south Korea is nothing but capital, which pursues the maximum profits, true to its covetous physiology, its object of plunder being the south Korean economy and people.

By the end of 1977 the balance of the foreign debts from the introduction of loans stood at 8,108 million dollars.

This means over 1,000 dollars of foreign debt per five-member family of south Korea.

The amount of the principal and interest to be compensated for the foreign loans will hit the high of 10,028 million dollars in the period from 1977 to 1981—5,719 million dollars in principal and 4,309 million dollars in interest.

It is clear to everyone that such colossal compensation is out of the reach of the south Korean economy. The only way out of a total bankruptcy for the Pak "regime" is to incur a new debt to pay the old one. Hence the vicious cycle of the snowballing inducement of foreign capital.

The introduction of 12,422 million dollars of foreign capital including 11,797 million dollars of loans is planned for the period from 1977 to 1981. But, not much will be left to make investment or balance the international payments when an annual average of 2,000 million dollars are put aside for the compensation of principal and interest in the period.

Gasping for breath, hard pressed by the compensation of the principal and interest, the Pak "regime" began putting more stress on direct investment than on loan in the introduction of foreign capital from 1969. But, direct investment is constantly attended with the collection of the principal of investment and remittance of profits, which is more serious than the urgent compensation of principal and interest.

The amount of the profits remitted home, excluding the local reinvestments, out of the profits reaped by the enterprises operated with foreign investments in south Korea in the 15 years from 1962 to the end of June 1977 reached 173.2 million dollars.

The proportion of the remittance of profits to investments was 18.3 per cent in 1972, 44.1 per cent in 1976 and 97.8 per cent in the first six months of 1977.

A serious problem in the consequences of the inducement of foreign capital is its evil effect on the whole of economy on top of the multiplication of profits. Because, the larger the foreign capital induced, the greater the dependence on foreign countries for capital, technology, equipment, raw material and marketing.

Foreign countries being the source of funds for investment, not only the enterprises built with direct investments of foreigners, but those built with loans can not but rely on foreign countries for equipment, technology, raw materials and even market. To take the dependence on import in raw materials for example, their proportion in the total imports accounts for over 50 per cent in the 1970's.

As far as the US and Japanese monopoly capital is concerned, this means the seizure of the south Korean market with the export of capital as a lever and total expulsion of the national capital not only from the exports market but even from its home market.

Economic control and political interference by foreign capital are the logical conclusion of the introduction of foreign capital.

The US and Japanese monopoly capital has not only seized the lifeline of the south Korean economy but also grabbed the right to management of industry and enterprises and pokes its noses even into the economic planning and budget drafting by the "government".

It is unconcealable truth that the economic development plans of the "government" are enacted only with the prior approval of the US government and final advice of the Governor of the World Bank and no conception in the economic field can be carried into practice without the sanction of the Japanese government and the approval of Japanese monopolies.

With the massive intrusion of foreign capital, the US and Japanese in particular, the dependence and lopsidedness of the south Korean economy are becoming more pronounced and the process contradictory to industrialization and self-support is being accelerated at reckless speed. This is the answer to the sophism of "Chongwadae" about the "industrialization with the inducement of foreign capital."

2) HOLLOWNESS OF DOCTRINE OF "BUILDUP OF THE STATE ON THE BASIS OF EXPORT"

The main purport of the doctrine of "buildup of the state on the basis of export" is that an "independent economy" could be built and the problem of people's living be solved, if only export was augmented. But neither the economic "self-support" nor the solution of the problem of people's living is what Pak Jung Hi and co. actually seek in their orientation of all industries to export and their "export first policy."

What they pursue in the increase of export is to evade an economic chaos consequent upon the accumulation of foreign debts and worsening international payments and deform the whole economic structure to be dependent upon export so it may please the tastes of foreign monopolies and home comprador businesses.

In the economic structure geared to a trade based on colonial processing as in south Korea, the meaning of export must be reanalysed and reassessed to suit the actual reality.

First of all, one should take a serious view of the fact that export itself depends on foreign capital.

The export industries of south Korea are either foreign industries within south Korea or contract industries of foreigners.

Even according to figures of the "Economic Planning Board" understated for political reasons, the share of the enterprises built with direct investment of foreigners and those built with loans accounted respectively for 25.1 per cent and 38.7 per cent of the exports in 1974. In other words, the exports by the enterprises of foreign capital represented 63.8 per cent of the total.

The foreign enterprises which have made their way into south Korea widely adopt export based on bonded processing, a form of trade in goods processed with hired labour in which the installations, raw materials, etc. are shipped in free of customs duties and the goods made with cheap labour are exported. The proportion of bonded processing in export rose from 15.5 per cent in 1967 to 21.7 per cent in 1975.

The export industries of south Korea are, to all intents and purposes, dependent industries which provide the foreign capital with the building lots of factories and cheap labour force and process and assemble commodities for it.

87.9 per cent of the equipment and 84 per cent of the machines operated by export industries are foreign made; especially the Japan-made equipment and machines occupy respectively 51.4 per cent and 69.1 per cent.

The export goods bearing "Made in Korea" labels are, in fact, products of the enterprises of foreign capital which has made its way into south Korea.

Not only the manufacture of exports but the export markets are seized in the hands of foreign enterprises, particularly Japanese integrated corporations and trading companies.

The Japanese companies which had set their roots in south Korea held 52.7 per cent of exports and 64.2 per cent of imports in 1975.

It must not be overlooked that the dependence of export industries and the lopsidedness toward export are inevitably rendered more salient with the growth of export.

The growth of import outdistancing and surpassing export has mortally wounded the industries for home consumption and ruinously affected the economy as a whole.

The massive introduction of equipment has left insolvent the already weak industry of factory equipment and the introduction of raw materials attendant upon the import of equipment is driving the backward basic industry to bankruptcy. As a result, the shares of metal and engineering industries are insignificant in the industrial structure and even the agricultural, forestry, aquatic and mineral products used for raw materials are mostly imported, though they can be obtained through domestic development.

Follows the proportion of import of major raw materials in 1972: 100 per cent in raw sugar, raw wool, crude rubber and aluminium, 95.8 per cent in rawhide, 97.7 per cent in raw cotton, 97.6 per cent in chemical pulp, 85.3 per cent in timber, 80 to 90 per cent in iron ore, 61.3 per cent in copper ore and 61.4 per cent in scrap iron.

Even according to plainly understated figures released by the authorities, the rate of dependence on trade in gross national product jumped from 26.5 per cent in 1966 to 66.1 per cent in 1975, 77.4 per cent in 1976 and 85.2 per cent in 1977. In 1976, the shares of the United States in imports and exports reached 22.4 per cent and 32.3 per cent and those of Japan 35.3 per cent and 23.4 per cent. These figures are graphic indication that the rate of dependence of the south Korean economy on foreign countries, notably on the United States and Japan, is fairly high. The intrusion of Japanese monopoly capital getting into full stride, the proportion of import from Japan is growing very fast. It stands above 50 per cent in 240 items of commodities, which account for 83 per cent of the imports from Japan.

As the economy depends on foreign countries and on foreign trade so heavily, the blow from the deficit in international payments and unfavourable trade balance is all the harder and the crisis of foreign currency is serious that much Herein lies one of the basic vulnerable points of the south Korean economy.

Foreign trade brought heavy splashes of red ink: well over 1,000 million dollars in 1968 and above 2,000 million dollars in 1974. It has the heaviest deficit in trade with Japan: It leapfrogged from 500-600 million dollars in 1968 to a healthy 1,828 million dollars in 1977. Japan reaped a ridiculous sum of foreign currency to the tune of 9,670 million dollars without much difficulty through her trade surplus alone, plus her profits from direct investments, between 1965 and 1977.

Yet, the Pak "regime" has opened up a demagogic propaganda barrage claiming that the trade gap has been sharply narrowed from last year, like a thief who steals a bell by covering his own ears. But the reduction of trade gap amounts to no more than a statistical juggling.

As to last year's trade balance, the "Financial Ministry" statistics recorded 915 million dollars in the black, the "Hanguk Bank" statistics 1,058.3 million dollars in the red and the "Economic Planning Board" statistics 400 million dollars in the red. Thus they sing in different tunes.

It can hardly be concealed that a dumbfounding trade deficit that far surpasses the figures released by the authorities is constantly accumulated.

In a desperate bid to make up for the deficit in the international payments resulting from the trade gap, the Pak "regime" is begging for more foreign loans, while practicing export of man-power, *kisaeng* tourism, and what not.

One must not lose sight of the tragic reality that the extremely low pay is the basis of the survival of export industries.

South Korean export is a hunger export victimizing the toiling masses and a below-cost export of dumping below the production cost.

Even the figures of the authorities indicate that about 70 per cent of the exports are delivered at prices 20 to 40 per cent, even 50 per cent, lower than the international standard prices. What keeps going such woefully cheap export is the extremely low wages and fabulous preferential support to export.

The US and Japanese monopolies and comprador enterprises overdrive the working people like slaves by making as little investment as possible in the installations and forcing speedup upon them in order to exploit to the maximum the "bountiful, hard-working and cheap" labour force of south Korea.

Each dollar greedily raked in by the foreign monopoly capital and bureaucratic and comprador businesses through export is stained with the blood, sweat and tears of our working people.

The working people are even made objects of indirect plunder for the cursed export industries which subject them only to maltreatment, hard toil and poverty. Because Pak Jung Hi and co. squander the blood taxes collected from the people for all kinds of privileges under the cloak of support to export.

The Pak "regime" grants colossal profits to the foreign enterprises and the enterprises of money cliques controlling export industries in the form of exclusive right to induce foreign capital, financial privileges and reduction of taxes.

Between 1972 and 1976 the financial support to the export goods amounted to 90 to 100 *won* per dollar. These privileges have rapidly fattened the comprador businesses and especially helped the integrated corporations build up large fortunes.

It is bureaucratic and comprador businesses that get corpulent and it is the national industry that goes to bankruptcy and ruin through export and it is the working people who are impoverished through it. This is the treacherous and class nature of the doctrine of "buildup of the state on the basis of export."

3) THE LAND OPEN TO INVESTMENT BY US AND JAPANESE MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

The socalled multinational corporation is the main form of international monopoly and the chief driving force of modern imperialism and neo-colonialism at present.

The multinational corporations, particularly those of the United States and Japan, are standing in the foreground of economic aggression for destroying and subjugating the south Korean economy.

The intrusion of US and Japanese multinational corporations into south Korea which got into full stride in the 1970's timed to coincide with the economic policy of the Pak "regime" which made a switchover from loan to direct investment in the main form of the inducement of foreign capital.

This policy switchover was, of course, not unconcerned with the worsening conditions and difficulties in getting loans, incapacity to compensate their principal and interest and the insolvency of enterprises operated with loans. But, the more direct reason was the intention of the south Korean bureaucratic and comprador regime to fully open the door for direct investment in compliance with the demand of the international strategy and south Korean policy of the multinational corporations.

The Pak "regime" cleared away all the obstacles in the way of the inducement of multinational corporations, allowing the proportion of foreigners' direct investment up to 100 per cent from 1970.

So the multinational corporations of the US origin which began their inroad in south Korea from the end of the 1950's and the Japanese style multinational corporations that began their landing from the latter half of the 1960's rapidly expanded their direct investment in south Korea entering the 1970's.

The former, holding the dominant position among the multinational corporations, plays the key, guiding role also in the direct investment in south Korea.

The direct investment of the US capital in south Korea sanctioned by the end of 1975 ran to 161.87 million dollars in 114 cases, or 17.4 per cent of the total direct investment.

The multinational corporations of US origin have established their control over all the economic domains such as oil refining, petro-chemical and auto industries and are accelerating the subjugation and militarization of the south Korean economy.

Along with them, the Japanese style multinational corporations are rapidly increasing their direct investment in south Korea.

With a fast growth since 1972, their direct investment outstripped that of the former in 1974 to hold top place in its size.

Their direct investment sanctioned by the end of 1977 hit the high of 663.9 million dollars in 717 cases, or 78.2 per cent of the total in terms of cases and 64.8 per cent in terms of the amount.

As to the realm of investment, those of US origin gained control first on the petroleum, engineering and chemical domains where capital is most concentrated, while those of Japan origin have made a preferential investment in the industrial domains of fibre, electronics and electric appliances for domestic use where labour force is most concentrated.

What is noteworthy in the direct investment in heavy chemical industry these days is the appearance of the form of joint investment for bringing into shape the US-Japan-south Korea perpendicular series.

The joint investment of the US, Japan and south Korea is not a horizontal combination on an equal basis, but a perpendicular series in which the US and Japanese monopolies are tied up together with the former at the helm, to subjugate the south Korean comprador capital.

The multinational corporations of US and Japan origin lord it over as high-handed rulers and brutal plunderers in all domains and all spheres of the south Korean economy—capital and technology, production and marketing, trade and banking, etc. true to their peculiar constitution and physiology, they soil their hands with a thousand and one crimes and immoral practices, intrigues and tricks.

Their subsidiary companies in south Korea are US and Japanese companies with a disguised nationality of "the Republic of Korea" and local bases of multinational corporations which are operated at the dictates of their head offices in the interests of their home countries.

The three oil refineries which are advertised as symbols of "the modernisation of south Korea" are not south Korean but US companies. Outwardly they are companies of south Korea-US partnership. But, in fact, they are infallibly subsidiary companies of US multinational corporations.

The "Taehan Oil Company" is a subsidiary company of the Gulf Oil of Mellon Lineage. The Caltex and the Union Oil of Rockefeller Lineage completely control the Honam Oil Refinery and the Kyongin Energy, both holding 50 per cent shares.

The multinational enterprises even have the say in the policies of the governments of the local nations.

The US oil monopolies which forced a switchover from home coal to imported petroleum in south Korean fuel consumption wirepull "Chongwadae" behind the scene to raise the petroleum prices each time an opportunity presents itself. Immeasurable is the evil effect of the US multinational oil companies on the south Korean economy. To cite one or two examples: the price fluctuation resulting from the rise of petroleum prices and dependence on foreign countries for fuel consequent upon the import of petroleum.

Being multinational, the corporations of this kind elaborate a global strategy of their business and carry out a perpendicular integration of other nation's economy and reduce it to their dependent contractor through a world-wide division of labour within enterprises.

A graphic example of this is the perpendicular division of labour between south Korea and Japan and the contract linkage between Japanese and south Korean enterprises which have been carried out by Japanese style multinational corporations.

The Japanese monopoly capital improved the economic constitution of Japan in the 1960's by means of disgorging to south Korea the industries requiring concentration of labour and low-efficient industries which stood in the way of her heavy chemical industrialization and building of a highly advanced industrial structure. In this course, the outworn equipment of superannuated industries no better than a heap of scrap iron was dumped into south Korea at ridiculously high prices to be used as a means of placing under Japan's control its export-oriented industries processing imported raw materials.

The Japanese multinational corporations keep a tight control on the fibre industry representing 35.4 per cent of the total exports in south Korea.

Nearly all the major fibre companies of south Korea are joint-stock companies with the Japanese side holding the right to their management. They wholly depend upon big Japanese companies for capital, equipment, technique, raw materials, marketing, etc.

What is characteristic of the operation of the multinational corporations is the formation of new-type industrial colonies, a sort of economic concessions, as their overseas production and export bases.

In case of south Korea, such export industrial zones as the "Masan Free Export Zone" and other industrial zones have been offered to multinational corporations as their economic concessions and, furthermore, the whole of south Korea is completely open to foreign enterprises. Notably Japanese companies make a wholesale influx into these industrial zones. 219 of the 252 foreign companies which

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have entered the industrial zones, or 86.9 per cent, have turned out to be Japanese.

Having seized the world market, the multinational corporations play tricks in international trade and reap fabulous profits through non-equivalent exchange and manipulation of prices.

The integrated firms, the singular offsprings of the Japanese style multinational corporations, carry on versatile activities in south Korea, making investments, serializing enterprises and monopolizing export and import.

The Japanese firms operating in south Korea sharply increased their volume of business 10.4 times and income 16.2 times between 1966 and 1974. Abusing their monopolistic position, they practice all evils. Since the latter half of 1977, they unilaterally marked up the prices of raw materials by between 20 and 30 per cent in order to shift on to south Korea the trade deficit caused by international monetary crisis and appreciation of yen.

The international monetary crisis itself is a disorder of the international economy resulting from the rampancy of the multinational corporations and it is none other than them which gather the windfall in this disorder.

The serious losses resulting from the appreciation of Japan's yen and the reverse of high-rate growth are forced upon south Korea overtly and covertly by the intrigues of the Japanese style multinational corporations.

Under the pressure from the US and Japan and out of their own need, Pak Jung Hi and co. paved the way for the intrusion of foreign banks through the introduction of "realistic" bank rates in 1965 and fully opened even the money market of south Korea to foreign banks by allowing them to open their branches there in 1967.

There are 42 branches and offices of foreign banks opened in south Korea, of which 13 are of the United States and 8 are of Japan. This means that 50 per cent of the foreign banks are of the United States and Japan.

The south Korean branches of foreign banks are international banks possessed of huge financial power, highly developed banking technique and broad spheres of business; they overpower the south Korean banking circles and derive large super profits by financial support to the foreign industrial capital which has intruded into south Korea, supply of information of overseas markets to the local comprador companies and city banks, loaning in foreign currency and good offices in soliciting loans.

The multinational banks and multinational corporations, respectively being banking and industrial capital which has infiltrated into south Korea, tightly glued to each other, not only perpetrate economic exploitation and plunder, but also exercise political control and even play a military role.

The multinational corporations which set up an invisible global financial empire are the motive force of modern imperialism and neo-colonialism which have subjugated and deformed the whole structure of the south Korean economy; they are loitering about all over south Korea like a spectre as the shock force of the US and Japanese reactionaries for creating "two Koreas" and reducing south Korea to a permanent colony.

4) INTRUSION OF US AND JAPANESE COMPLEXES OF WAR INDUSTRY

South Korea figures large, above all, as a military colony in the field of vision of US imperialism.

South Korea invariably holds the top place in the Far East strategy of the United States and its question is always handled from the US military strategic point of view.

The socalled "modernisation line" of the Pak "regime" is, in essence, a militarisation line. By "economic growth" and "increment of income" it means not the growth of civilian industry, but the growth of war industry, and not the increment of national income, but the increment of military expenditure. This is the keystone and essence of "modernisation."

The south Korean economy has been reorganized by the successive puppet governments to meet the requirements of US military strategy, its main support being the colossal US "aid." But the militarisation of economy had never been accelerated at so fast a speed as in the years since traitor Pak Jung Hi took over.

US imperialism has thrown a huge military "aid" into south Korea to keep it as its military colony. But, finding it hard to maintain the colonial rule by old method, with its dollars depleted, it switched over to loan in its "aid" policy and sought rather the reinforcement of the local mercenary army than the costly overseas stationing of its own forces, and the expansion of the local production and local supply of some armaments.

It was Pak Jung Hi and co. who coped with this policy switchover of US imperialism most passionately with a hypersensitive reaction. They quickly put on the mask of "self-reliant defence" and pulled their full weight on the reinforcement of the combat power of the "ROK army" and the nursing of munitions industry. And they began building up at an accelerated pace a system of dual dependence on the US and Japan whereby they would not only cling to the coattails of the exhausted American patron but also nestle in the embrace of the revived Japanese patron for their survival.

Having hung out the sham slogan of self-reliant defence in tune with the US imperialists' strategy of war by proxy for making Asians fall to loggerheads, the Pak "regime" induced the US and Japanese munitions complexes into south Korea on the one hand and went at it hammer and tongs to generally mobilise the manpower and material resources of south Korea on the other.

The Pak "regime" has really recorded a high-rate growth in its "defence expenditure" for filling up the gap in the US overseas military spendings by fleecing the people. It has swelled to 1,251,500 million won in 1978 from less than 200,000 million won in 1973. This means an above 6-fold leap in the military appropriations over the last six years.

The Pak Jung Hi group brutally squeezes the blood of the popular masses to the last drop to raise the colossal home funds running to astronomical figures needed for the skyrocketing "defence spendings" and investments and loans in armament industry.

The blood taxes they collect from the people, squeezing them dry, are not a money source for a "self-reliant defence"; they are squandered as wherewithal for saving the US imperialists' overseas military spendings and guaranteeing fabulous profits to the US and Japanese munitions complexes.

It is those complexes which stand behind the accelerated militarisation of the south Korean economy and the Pak "regime" is its local executor.

The munitions complex, an offspring of the fusion of state power and monopoly capital by nature, seeks high-rate privileged profits by deliberately creating needs through military strategy and arms race and devouring the state budget.

In their aggression and plunder of south Korea, the US complexes of war industry play, overtly and covertly, a shuddering criminal role that simply baffles imagination.

The direct investment in south Korean munitions industry by them patterned on the strategy of the multinational corporations is fraught with a danger incomparable to the old method, the main forms of which had been "aid" and loans. Because, it, in actuality, means that the local companies of US munitions monopolies are engaged in arms production with the sham nationality of "the Republic of Korea" and behind the sham signboard of "self-reliant defence."

The building of US armament factories in south Korea through direct investment is not merely motivated by business-oriented strategy of munitions monopolies, but it is part of the military aggression based on the state strategy of the White House.

In his 1977 "report on Korea," the US President openly advocated support to "defence industry" and offer of technique to it, along with free transfer of military equipment and further arms sales credit under the pretext of "compensatory" measures to offset the US ground troop pullout from south Korea. And it is the munitions complexes which derive dumbfounding profits from this.

The munitions complexes backed by military strategy and state finance are making their way into south Korea under most favourable circumstances and conditions without any barrier of tariffs or any limit to investment or any rival.

The US munitions monopolies, the arsenals of the international reaction, embarked upon a full-scale intrusion and local production in south Korea, banking on the military "aid" programs in the 1970's.

There have already been constructed an M-16 automatic rifle factory by capital, technique and materials of the Colt company, and an ammunition factory producing bullets, a small arms factory for the reservists, etc. And the local assembling of some US-made heavy equipment is under way. The General Electric and American Hoist have elbowed their way into the Changwon War Industrial Zone situated north of Masan, and many US monopolies, among them the General Motors, Ford and Dau Chemical, are making a massive influx into such war industrial domains as machinery, electronics and chemistry. This is nobody's secret any longer.

Another danger of munitions complexes lies in that they set about the local production and assembling of weapons and equipment in the form of multinational enterprise in various parts overseas when they think it fit after a meticulous calculation of the political benefits and economic profits.

The Japanese munitions complexes which had earned themselves an ill fame as Asian arms factories have been revived and reorganized to assume an active role in the overseas expansion of Japanese militarism, notably its reinvasion of south Korea.

The big munitions monopolies of Japan are making a wholesale inroad in south Korea, regarding the nursing of south Korean heavy chemical industry and war industry as a capital chance, and are running about with bloodshot eyes to build Japan's war industrial bases and actively expand arms export to south Korea and third countries, unhindered by the three principles of arms export, by attaching the false "Made in Korea" labels to Japanese weapons.

In the first half of the 1970's, indirect support to war industry under the cloak of "cooperation" in heavy chemical industry was the main form, which had given place in its latter half to the supply of arms-manufacturing technique and arms production equipment and even to direct investment in war industry in the form of joint venture. The Changwon War Industrial Zone has now become a major theatre of operation for such largest munitions industries of Japan as the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Hitachi Works, Ota Iron Works and Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, alongside US munitions companies.

No sphere is out of the reach of the Japanese munitions industry ranging from the direct producers of weapons and equipment to allied industries.

The Japanese munitions complexes show extra zeal in turning south Korea into a relay centre in the export of Japanese arms in order to participate in the competitions of arms export to the third world.

The US and Japanese munitions complexes are displaying feverish activities to strengthen not only the direct production of arms, but also the overall military economic potential of south Korea including all the manufacturing industries such as heavy chemical industry and indirect social capital related to road, harbour, railway and power generating.

They pursue both a military strategic purpose and the purpose of maximizing colonial super profits by building plants for the local production and assembling of weapons and military equipment and war supplies and their export centre in south Korea and militarizing its economy as a whole.

Thus, south Korea has been reduced to a military and economic advance base of the US and Japanese munitions complexes. This is the real picture and logical consequence of the policy of "buildup of defence industry" of the Pak "regime" which is stepped up with madcap haste under the false slogan of "self-reliant defence."

2. Total Bankruptcy of National Economy and Vicious Cycle Of Crisis

The white paper said in its second part:

The total bankruptcy of the national economy and the vicious cycle of a constant economic crisis are a main indication characterising the constitution and propensity of the south Korean economy.

The economic bankruptcy and never ending crisis is the basic attribute and inevitable consequence of the dependent and lopsided economy. As the economy gets more dependent and more lopsided, its self-support and stability suffer a more serious encroachment and demolition. Moreover, the accelerated militarisation of economy precipitates its chaos at faster speed.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great genius of mankind and great thinker and theoretician, taught:

"Reduced to a military appendage of US imperialism, the south Korean economy is faced with unavoidable ruin."

The chaos of the south Korean economy finds vivid manifestation, above all, in the structural disproportion between its domains and the confusion at each link of reproduction. In this course the US and Japanese monopoly capital holding the main arteries of economy and the comprador capital subordinate to it emasculate and devour the south Korean national economy.

1) RUIN OF NATIONAL CAPITAL AND DECLINE OF MINOR ENTERPRISES

The socalled "modernisation line" and "high-rate growth" policy accelerate at crackpot speed the course of the intrusion of US and Japanese monopoly capital and the ruin of the south Korean national industry.

The US and Japanese monopoly capital flooding in at the green light signal of the Pak "regime" is further differentiating the native capital of colonial south Korea into bureaucratic-comprador capital and national capital, widening the gap between them and rendering the dual character of the industrial structure more pronounced. As a result, the strategic industries, their core being the export-oriented industry, are being fattened deformedly by the foreign capital and comprador capital glued to it, while the industries for the domestic market are being utterly dwarfed and the fragmented minor companies representing the national capital are going to bankruptcy and ruin one under the heels of the other.

The US and Japanese monopoly capital, with a complete control on the main arteries of the south Korean economy, is bringing into shape in this land a colonial dependent economy guaranteeing it unlimited super profits, the Pak Jung Hi traitor group and comprador businesses playing the active guide and collaborator. By shearing and trampling on the already rickety national capital, it is erasing the last trace of the national economy. This is the origin of the dual structure and lopsided reproduction structure of the south Korean industry in which the export-oriented industries financed by foreign capital, which are, to some extent, equipped with modern technique and mass-production lines, and the minor industries for domestic market, which have not yet shaken off the pre-modern primitive and fragmented nature, coexist.

Such contradictions in the structure of the south Korean economy have been preposterously multiplied by the treacherous inducement of foreign capital and "high-rate growth" campaign desperately stepped up by the Pak Jung Hi group.

The Pak "regime" has not only introduced a huge foreign capital but also raised a still bigger amount of domestic capital by bleeding the people white. This fabulous amount of foreign and domestic capital has been concentrically thrown into specific manufacturing industries called strategic industries and the sphere of indirect social capital for buttressing them.

Big companies of a few money cliques tightly glued to the hub of power of the Pak "regime" have grabbed piles of foreign and domestic capital. To cite a graphic example, 34.6 per cent of the commercial loans to the tune of 5,373.3 million dollars induced by June 1976 fell into the hands of 14 corporations of money cliques.

The low interest loans issued by the home banking organs also have gone to such big corporations.

These big corporations which literally hit upon a chance of making a fortune at a stroke have rapidly expanded and a group of super-big financial cliques of "Yusin" lineage including the Chongwa money clique has taken shape.

The members of the bureaucratic-comprador money cliques of south Korea reorganized on the basis of personal and monetary connections with traitor Pak Jung Hi busy themselves in the initial accumulation of capital by relying on the US and Japanese capital and foreign market without and practising dirtiest treacheries and most shameless swindles to plunder the popular masses and national capital within. They do not bother to conceal their true colour as the meanest traitors and most despicable misers who sell the country and the fellow-countrymen, if it is for gratifying the insatiable greed and building up fortunes for themselves and their families.

Under the historical and realistic conditions the south Korean minor enterprises find themselves in a seriously backward and fragmented state in all aspects—the scale of capital and technical level, the organization of production and the form of management, etc.

The fragmentation of the minor enterprises is well shown, above all, by the statistical figures that those with employees between 5 and 50 occupy 84.9 per cent of the total, and the number of the employees per enterprise averages no more than 30.

The fragmentation of capital and the backwardness of technique are also vividly illustrated by the fact that the enterprises with their property scaling at less than 5 million won represent 26.6 per cent and the per-employee output in terms of value stands as low as 53.5 per cent of the big corporations.

The shortage of fund and raw materials and narrow market shake the very foundation of their survival.

Those minor enterprises weak by origin in the accumulation of capital are excluded from the allotment of foreign capital and banking privileges and, worse still, are made victims of excessive tax levies.

The rampage of big corporations leave them with still more acute shortage of fund.

The chronic shortage of fund seriously affects the overall management of the minor enterprises.

They are also suffering from an acute shortage of raw materials.

The decline of agriculture and basic industrial domains had closed the source of home raw materials to them and the imported raw materials intended for the big corporations are out of their reach. Hence their constant under-capacity operation for want of raw materials.

Still more serious is the marketing difficulty facing the minor enterprises. They are mercilessly forced out of the very narrow home market by the domineering foreign-financed and comprador corporations which disgorge at home their export goods, shut out of foreign markets.

Many minor enterprises lose their ground in the excessive competitions among themselves on top of the rampage of the big enterprises.

Though the Pak Jung Hi group talks big about the protection and nursing of minor enterprises, it, in fact, fully opens all their spheres to the intrusion of big corporations. This is, in essence, a policy of strangling the national capital itself by converting its upper crust into comprador and ruining its middle and low strata, either to turn comprador or to go bankrupt—this is the miserable fate facing the minor enterprises.

The minor enterprises which have got further fragmented in the course of differentiation are left insolvent every day and every hour. Entering the 1970's the number of the minor enterprises has dwindled 2.6 per cent annually. When the appearance of many new enterprises is taken into account, the rate of bankruptcy of the existing ones must be still higher, no doubt.

Especially in the business fluctuation, the weak minor enterprises, hardest hit, go insolvent in packs. After the added value taxes were introduced, minor companies in the commercial domain have suspended or given up operation in rapid succession. In case of the wholesalers of cotton yarn, 33 per cent of them have gone bankrupt. Above 2,000 minor enterprises have annually closed their doors in the recent years.

The afore-said morbid dual structure of industry and the decline of minor enterprises indicate the bankruptcy of the economy as a whole and present a vivid picture of the course of the ruin of the national economy.

2) BACKWARDNESS OF AGRICULTURE AND BANKRUPTCY OF ITS PRODUCTION

The age-old backwardness of agriculture, a basic branch of economy, and the total bankruptcy of its production have wrecked the balance between industry and agriculture and precipitated the ruin of the national economy as a whole.

South Korean agriculture is going headlong downhill and the rural villages are being utterly impoverished on account of a series of factors—the feudal relations of production still preserved and the systematic import of US surplus farm produce, the encroachment upon the arable land in the construction of military bases and military exercises and the anti-popular, predatory agricultural administration pivoting on the low rice price policy.

The bankruptcy of agriculture is borne out by the shrinkage of the arable land, its basic means of production.

The area of the farm land decreased by 190,000 hectares between 1969 and 1972.

In the recent years it diminished by some 10,000 hectares annually and by 15,000 hectares in 1977.

Mechanization of farming is something unknown. The peasants toil and moil with primitive farm tools handed down from the ancestors.

Even according to plainly exaggerated statistics, the tractors operating in the countryside totalled a tiny 273 at the end of 1976. This means 0.01 for each 100 hectares of arable land and one for each 8,718 farm households. There are only 16 motor-driven sowers.

The small-size power cultivators advertised as a pride of rural "modernisation" are claimed to number 3.6 for every 100 hectares of arable land. But even this insignificant number is far removed from the actual situation of the countryside and their utility rate is deplorably low.

Still more serious is the dwindle of the labour force, the basic factor of the agricultural productive force. The massive uprooting has detached a huge agricultural labour force from the farm land. The agricultural population diminished by more than 3,770,000 men between 1967 and 1977.

South Korea has turned into a tragic zone of famine from a bountiful granary. In the recent years, the grain production fell below the 5,500,000 ton mark, the annual average. This is grievously short of the least demand for grain, 40 to 50 per cent below it.

Even according to the statistics of the authorities lacking authenticity, the imported grain accounted for 27.8 per cent in 1971 and 33.7 per cent in 1977. To cope with the food crisis, the Pak Jung Hi group begs of the United States millions of tons of grain every year.

Even the official figures indicate a steep rise of grain imports from 536,000 tons in 1961 to 2,883,000 tons in 1971, that is ten years later, and over 3,280,000 tons in 1975. This year's supply and demand program envisages the import of 3,650,000 tons from the United States.

The flood of US surplus farm produce has had a devastating influence on the agriculture of south Korea and made it more dependent on import for farm produce.

The import of US surplus farm produce has all but exterminated the south Korean production of industrial crops. Now the area sown to these crops is no more than 3 per cent of the total. Industrial crops aside, even radish, cabbage, hot pepper, garlic and sesame have to be imported now.

Still more deplorable is animal husbandry. The number of the domestic animals is sharply decreasing in the rural villages. In 1975 the number of pigs fell to 68.7 per cent and the number of cows decreased by 232,000 as against the previous year. 58 per cent of the farm houses are without animals at all.

At a time when many erstwhile colonies of the world are switching over from single-crop cultivation to multicrop cultivation in their agriculture, south Korea is sinking deeper into colonial single-crop cultivation.

It is clear to everyone that the colonial single-crop cultivation of south Korean agriculture which produces only grain enough to meet more or less 50 per cent of the need can hardly satisfy the demand of industry for agricultural raw materials.

The bankruptcy of agricultural production has not merely created a disproportion in the productive links between industry and agriculture; it has all but severed them. Now it is hard even to maintain the simple reproduction of agriculture itself.

The bankruptcy of agricultural production and chronic famine are one of the main causes of the constant crisis plaguing the south Korean economy.

3) STRUCTURAL IMBALANCE AND AGGRAVATION OF ECONOMIC CRISIS

The south Korean economy is devoid of factors essential to stable reproduction and expansion and has many structural contradictions leading economic circulation to confusion and bankruptcy.

The vital defect in the structure for reproduction originating from the dependence and lopsidedness of the economy has its basis laid through a historical period. It is a vicious legacy of the protracted colonial rule of Japanese and US imperialisms. The further deepening and catastrophic aggravation of the structural imbalance of the south Korean economy are an inevitable outcome and direct consequence of the neo-colonialist economic invasion by the US and Japanese monopoly capital which started in full scale in the latter half of the 1960's and the socalled "modernisation line" of the Pak Jung Hi group which faithfully followed the former's line.

To subordinate the south Korean economy to a military strategic purpose and maximize the source of colonial super-profit, the US and Japanese aggressors and domestic reactionaries have enforced the most vicious and intellectual neo-colonialist economic policy for stifling the national economy of south Korea and depriving it of an independent foundation. As a result, an imbalance between economic sectors and branches has been extremely aggravated and become a structural cancer which cannot be remedied without a radical social reform.

An imbalance between economic sectors is most serious between industry and agriculture. The decline of agricultural production and decay of the peasant economy have made it impossible to create a base of agricultural raw materials for industry and a market for manufactured goods in the countryside and industry dependent upon imported raw materials and overseas markets has ruined agriculture, far from contributing to its development.

A structural imbalance between industrial branches also poses a serious problem.

Due to its backwardness and decline, the mining industry which is an important basic economic branch like agriculture cannot meet the demands of the manufacturing industries for basic raw materials and fuel.

Today the mineral production hardly meets the insignificant demand of the metal industry. The iron ore production dropped from 789,000 tons in 1966 to 623,000 tons in 1976. Even this output is not consumed fully as Japan-made ferrous metallurgical establishments can process only iron ore of high grade.

As the economy is dependent more and more upon foreign countries for mineral ores, the mining industry is declining at an accelerated tempo.

The proportion of the mining industry in the gross national product decreased year after year: from 1.9 per cent in 1970 to 1.06 per cent in 1975.

The situation is worse in coal production. Domestic coal elbowed out by imported raw materials has lost its position as fuel and raw material for industry. 97.2 per cent of it is used for civilian purposes.

As a result of using imported raw materials instead of developing domestic coal which should be basic raw material of the organic chemical industry, the coal industry has become an industrial branch which has been separated from the chemical industry and has no relation with it.

The lopsided heavy chemical industry which has not become a basic element and an important component of the machine industry is unable to form the relation of domestic division of labour with the light industry. Accordingly, it cannot depend upon domestic production not only for the whole sets of equipment but also for separate machines and even for simple accessory parts.

The socalled export industry entirely dependent upon capital, technique, equipment and raw materials of foreign countries, especially of the United States and Japan, has become a separate industry which is totally isolated from the industries for domestic consumption. As the export industry has been built with foreign funds, designs, machines and equipment and depends entirely upon foreign raw and processed materials, accessories and foreign markets, it cannot form any productive relations with industries for domestic consumption.

The wide gap between the export industry and the industries for domestic consumption seriously affects the economic life as a whole and, complicatedly entangled with an imbalance between different industrial branches and trades, leads the economic circulation to bankrupicy.

The export industry dependent

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upon foreign capital and other industries which have no organic relations between them form the dual structures of the south Korean economy.

In fact, the export industry is not a component of the south Korean economy but part of the reproduction system of the US and Japanese economy. It has been reduced to an appendage embraced in the networks of overseas production bases under the international division of labour of the US and Japanese multinational corporations.

The south Korean economy dependent upon foreign countries which is typical of the neo-colonialist economy cannot but be oversensitive to the industrial fluctuation and economic upheaval of the capitalist world for its dependent nature and form of existence.

The 1973 oil crisis that swept the capitalist world, the international monetary crisis surrounding the devaluation of the US dollar and the trade war among industrial capitalist countries have plunged the south Korean economy into a catastrophic chaos.

The US international oil magnates which completely seized the oil supply, transport, refinery industry and circulation system already in the latter half of the 1960's shifted the impact of the world oil price hike on to the south Korean economy when the oil fluctuation began and raked up a colossal amount of profits. They lorded it over as an economic tyrant through the monopolization of basic energy.

Owing to the tyrannical steps of the US oil monopolies which drastically jerked up the oil price in succession, while restricting the oil supply, the south Korean economy has been drawn into a whirlpool of irrevocable inflation, which caused confusion in chain reaction in all parts.

The capitalist international monetary crisis is an important factor aggravating the economic crisis of south Korea.

The sharp devaluation of the US dollar and the upgrading revaluation of yen have brought an additional burden to south Korea in the reimbursement of foreign loans and in the payment of prices of imported goods.

Due to the manoeuvring of US imperialism which intensifies the colonial financial plunder in the international monetary crisis, such strange phenomenon as the continued upgrading revaluation of the US dollar whose value is sharply dropping in the world market has taken place in south Korea.

The raise of the dollar-*won* exchange rate and the upgrading revaluation of yen have raised the prices of imported raw materials and this has caused a chain reaction to the domestic price system.

Owing to the raise of the monetary exchange rate, the prices of imported raw materials rose 73.3 per cent at minimum and 375 per cent at maximum between January 1973 and January 1974.

The recent sharp rise of the value of yen has sent the prices of raw materials imported from Japan soaring on wings. The prices of raw materials of the chemical industry jumped on two or three occasions in 1977 in all items.

The hike of the prices of imported raw materials is one of the important factors of the price zoom in south Korea. According to an analysis conducted by the "Hanguk Development Institute," the change of the monetary exchange rate accounts for 12 per cent and the hike of the prices of imported goods 64 per cent of factors stimulating the price hike in south Korea.

The south Korean economy which cannot be run without processing imported raw materials with imported equipment and imported technique on low wages and exporting them to foreign markets has run up against a thick barrier in all parts of the world and its prospect is gloomier. The international competitive power of south Korean goods exported at hunger prices on the basis of low wages has reached its limit and they are shoved aside everywhere.

Graphic proof of this was that 36 countries took steps to restrict the import of south Korean goods in over 190 items in 1977.

South Korea suffers a huge loss amounting to over 1,000 million dollars due to the US restriction on the import of south Korean fibre goods. In one year of 1975 more than 20 fibre enterprises in Pusan and Taegu areas had to curtail or suspend operation due to a low ebb in export.

As the export of raw silk and silk fabrics to Japan was barred, more than 50 silk enterprises went bankrupt overnight.

Big enterprises which had lost their foreign markets made a wholesale infiltration into a domestic market, ruining minor enterprises en masse.

Facts show that the south Korean economy is not one which carries on reproduction independently. It has been so built up as to fully meet the aggressive demand of foreign monopoly capital and realize its plunder. Therefore, it is on the steady decline, gripped with a constant crisis.

3. Miserable Position of Colonial Slaves

The white paper said in its third part:

The dependence and bankruptcy of the economy, the material basis of social life, have brought immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings to the south Korean people who are subjected to the miserable lot of colonial slaves.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun for the salvation of the world and people and the supreme brain of the nation, has taught as follows:

"In fact, south Korea has now turned into a land of darkness where all democratic liberties and rights have been trampled, and the misery of the people there is beyond description owing to the colonial plunder by the US imperialists and to the ruthless exploitation by the landlords and the comprador capitalists."

Foreign capital and comprador money clique regard the masses of people in south Korea not as independent men, a creative being, but as a target of oppression, exploitation and plunder and source of unlimited aggrandizement of capital and high-rate profits.

The more the working masses, the subject of history and the creators of material wealth, suffer from hunger, poverty and drudgery, the more the few privileged elite, a parasite of society and human blood-sucker, wallows in money, pleasure and corruption. This contradiction is the economic reality of colonial south Korea and an inevitable outcome of the "Yusin-style modernization."

1) CHAINS OF SLAVERY AND HARD WORKING CONDITIONS

The working conditions in south Korea are the worst in the world, without an equal in the modern civilized society. They give rise to tragedies hourly and daily.

To be seen in south Korea are all the hardest working conditions —the world's longest working day, highest labour intensity and worst environment of labour and lowest wages, etc.

In south Korea there are no elementary rights of the working class, such as the three rights of labour generally recognized in capitalist society.

The notorious "Yusin Constitution" and other evil laws under the fascist legal system and all the repressive machines from the "Central Intelligence Agency" to ubiquitous terrorist groups are used for the criminal purpose of strictly sealing up even the slightest labour disputes and forcing the working people to be docile slaves of "Yusin."

There are more than 40 fascist evil laws with hundreds of provisions aimed at suppressing the labour movement. Among them are Article 29 of the "Yusin Constitution" codifying the restriction and deprivation of the three rights of labour, Article 9 of the "Law on Special Measures for National Defence" thoroughly prohibiting any collective action under the constant "state of emergency" and the "Law on Trade Unions and Mediation of Labour Disputes at Foreign-invested Enterprises" strictly banning the formation of trade unions and labour disputes of workers at enterprises operating on investments by foreigners.

Not only those engaged in the political struggle for the freedom and liberation of the working masses are liable to capital and heavy penalty. Those who participate in the economic struggle for higher wages are also ruthlessly suppressed at the point of the bayonet.

South Korea is a hell of labour and a land of darkness in the true sense of the term. The working people bound by the chains of "Yusin" are subjected to long hours of hard slavish labour surpassing the physical and spiritual bounds of man's endurance.

According to a survey of workweek in 60 countries conducted by the International Labour Organization in 1977, the workweek in south Korea is the longest in the world.

Labour intensity per unit hour in south Korea is the highest in the world.

The Pak "regime" announced that at industrial establishments producing goods for export, the workweek which had been nominally set at 48 hours was lengthened to 60 hours. In actuality, it is generally more than 80 hours.

The workers of Japanese enterprises and other enterprises run on investments by foreigners in the "Masan Free Export Zone" suffer from the worst working conditions, subjected to inhuman treatment and national insult.

Even according to a survey by the "Office of Labour," 23,000 workers hired at the foreign enterprises in the Masan industrial zone are forced to work 14-16 hours a day and over 36,000 workers in the Kumi industrial zone 16-18 hours.

All the more deplorable are national discrimination and violation of human rights suffered by workers hired at US and Japanese enterprises.

Americans and Japanese who hold all the important managerial and technical posts and exercise extraterritorial rights regard south Korean workers as speaking machines. They take young girl workers as a plaything and violate them at will.

There are girl workers who are sold as concubines of Japanese or abandon their half-blood babies on the street. Such "local concubines" and "unmarried mothers" are to be seen not only in the "Masan Free Export Zone" and surrounding areas. This is part of national tragedies frequent in all parts of colonial south Korea, a land where foreigners are lording it over.

The misery of the south Korean workers subjected to hard toil and poverty can be graphically seen in the pitiable position of women workers, who make up 38.4 per cent of the total labour force of south Korea.

The women workers of the Tongil Textile Company cannot take even soup or drink water as they are not given time to relieve themselves, to say nothing of a monthly physiological leave. In the "Hanguk Bearing Factory," women workers are kicked or have the back of their palms pierced by a gimlet by a foreman when they sleep during night work. Such medieval working conditions in south Korea are nobody's secret.

According to a physical examination conducted by the "Office of Labour" among 16 year old juvenile workers, their weight is 3-6 kg less and their height is 11-13 cm shorter than the average figures of ordinary boys.

The labour environment in south Korea reminds one of a hell on earth. It is too murderous to be expressed in words.

South Korea comes first in the world, surpassing the United States 10 times and Japan 7 times in the number of labour accidents and casualties. In one year of 1977 more than 117,000 labour accidents took place at enterprises with more than 16 workers, killing or injuring more than 118,000 workers, even according to doctored figures released by the "Office of Labour." This was an increase of 21 per cent in the number of accidents and 30 per cent in the number of casualties over the previous year.

In the mining industry where there are no elementary labour safety devices, labour accidents are more frequent and more tragic. Every one million tons of coal cost the lives of 12.4-14 workers.

The harmful labour environment causes vital occupational diseases, shortening the life span of working people.

A survey conducted by a health society in Seoul in October 1975 in the areas of Seoul and Masan revealed that harmful labour environment surpasses the danger limit at 80 per cent of enterprises. And it was made known by a survey of the authorities concerned that 40 per cent of workers at harmful work sites are sufferers of various occupational diseases and upwards of 60 per cent of those who have been working for more than 10 years suffer from incurable occupational diseases.

Foreign pollutional enterprises introduced into south Korea by the Pak Jung Hi group of traitors have spread horrible pollutional diseases.

Toyama Chemical, Nippon Chemical and Showa Electric Industry which invited public censure in the question of heavy metal pollution and many other pollutional enterprises of Japan cause serious damages not only to their employees but also to the whole population and the whole land.

According to a survey carried out by the Medical College of the Kyongbuk University till the end of 1977 among over 80 workers of two companies treating sexivalent chrome, more than 70 per cent of them are suffering from various pollutional diseases. Over 50 per cent of them had holes in their nasal diaphragms.

The worst in the working conditions in south Korea is the difficulty of employment.

South Korea is now flooded with more than 2.5 million unemployed and millions of semi-unemployed. They are in a dire destitution barely keeping body and soul together at the bottom of this society where even those in employment are groaning in the hardships of living. The existence of a large army of unemployed who are ready to do any work to support themselves is used by entrepreneurs in imposing worse conditions upon their employees.

2) AREA OF THE WORLD'S LOWEST WAGE AND INCOME

South Korea hits the world's bottom in the wage level.

The low grain price policy and the low wage policy are the two important means of the Pak "regime" in the extortion of the people.

The low wage policy is persistently enforced to nail down the wages of the working people at the lowest level and strictly restrict their hike. Even according to doctored figures released by the "Office of Labour," as of the end of October last year, 74.9 per cent of the entire workers got less than 45,000 *won* as their monthly wages, 79 per cent of whom no more than 30,000 *won*. Their starvation wages were no more than a quarter or one fifth of the minimum living cost of a family of urban workers which amounted to 162,000 *won* at that time.

The wage level of south Korean workers is far below that of developing countries, to say nothing of the developed capitalist countries. Data made public by the United Nations showed that the wage level of the Philippines, Burma, Sri Lanka and India is respectively 2.8, 2.2, 1.9 and 1.6 times higher than south Korea's.

How low south Korea's wage level is graphically shown by the fact that the cost of labour accounts for only 7.8 per cent of the production cost of major manufactured goods.

Under south Korea's wage system which sets a great difference between sexes and ages, the wage level of female workers and juvenile workers is still lower. The wages of female workers are 43.9 per cent of those of male workers and juvenile workers driven hard as assistants or trainees get only 500-600 *won* a day, 15,000 *won* a month at most.

The income of peasants is less than that of urban working people.

The low grain price policy brings an unbearably big loss to the peasants. The rice price is fixed at 70-80 per cent of the production cost. Every year millions of *som* (1 *som* is 150 kg.) of grains are wrested from the peasants at a cheap price below the production cost. Last year the Pak "regime" set prices for grain "purchase" less than the price hike rate and took away nearly 10 million *som* of autumn grain. This brought a loss of 8,000 *won* per straw bag to the peasants in selling rice.

Figures released by the authorities concerned show that as of the end of last year, 70 per cent of the entire peasant families went 30 per cent below the urban workers in the yearly income.

Tenants who make up 29.1 per cent of the entire peasant households are exploited and plundered more harshly by the landlords, who wrest the former of 60-80 per cent of their harvest as rent.

The peasant economy is being fragmentized as the days go by. The peasants are saddled with heavy debts. As of the end of last year, 93 per cent of the entire peasant families got into debt which amounts to 100,000 *won* per family.

Having lost the means of living, a large number of peasants desert their native villages. Between 1967 and 1977 the rural population decreased by 340,000 every year.

The Pak Jung Hi group slices off the workers' income by using such economic lever as the redistribution of income.

Every year the Pak "regime" retrogressively revises tax laws, trumps up new taxes and raises the tax rates. The tax levies upon the people increased from 230,000 million *won* in 1968 to 3,300,000 million *won* in 1978. This is an increment of 14.4 times. In the same period tax imposition per head of the population swelled 13.2 times, that is, from 7,580 *won* to 99,500 *won*.

The Pak "regime" leaves no means untried in extorting the people. They forcibly sell public loan bonds and securities which are as worthless as paper scraps and force the people to make "defence contributions" and "new village contributions." Since June 1976, as many as 2,822 million *won* has been collected from the people under the name of "new village contributions".

Inflation and price hike also pose a threat to the living of the workers and peasants.

According to an announcement of the "Hanguk Bank," the volume of currency in circulation rose from 120,000 million *won* in 1967 to 2,170,000 million *won* in 1977.

In the vicious cycle of the inflation, the commodity prices are soaring on wings. According to a general review of prices given by the "Hanguk Bank," the annual price hike rate stood at an average of 17 per cent between 1962 and 1966 and 19.4 per cent between 1972 and 1976.

Last year the wholesale commodity prices went up 17 per cent and the consumer good prices 26 per cent and this year they registered 10 and 14.4 per cent respectively as of the end of September.

The minimum living cost for each family of urban working people in the first half of this year rose to 190,687 *won*, an increase of 17.5 per cent above that at the end of last year.

The price of urea fertilizer jumped more than 5 times between 1971 and 1975.

Facts show that the impoverishment of the working people is further accelerated through the distribution and redistribution of the income.

3) WIDENING OF THE GULF BETWEEN RICH AND POOR, INCREDIBLE HARDSHIPS OF LIVING

The contradictions of the rich getting ever richer and the poor ever poorer inherent to the capitalist society are daily increasing in colonial south Korea.

The "high growth" the Pak "regime" is noisily advertizing means, ipso facto, the high growth of the illegal accumulation of wealth by landowners, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats.

When there is much drum-beating by the handful of plutocrats of bureaucratic compradors about the high growth of wealth accumulated by a combination of introduction of foreign capital with the extortion of taxes from the people, the majority of the toiling masses are in the depth of poverty with no prospect of even the minimum needs of food, clothing and housing being met.

The "Yusin" bloodsuckers who wax fat on the sufferings of the working people are amassing hourly and daily the incredibly tremendous amounts of wealth.

According to the "Tax Administration Agency", in 1976 the number of those who had a large income of more than 100 million *won* reached 205 and the amount of their income represented 59,300 million *won*. In 1977 the figure went up: 239 in income-group and 73,000 million *won* in value. The private income of Chong Ju Yong, captain of the Hyondae financial group, more than doubled only in one year, 3,600 million *won* to 7,800 million *won*. In 1977, Cho Jung Hun, captain of the Hanjin financial group, earned an income of 3,700 million *won*.

The accumulation and concentration of bureaucratic comprador capital are accompanied by the annexation of the weak to the strong.

During the period between 1976 and 1977, 49 enterprises were merged into 23 enterprises of big business level.

The extremely enlarged bureaucratic comprador financial clique gain monopolistic control.

According to the statistics published by the "Economic Planning Board", 50 enterprises which constitute only 0.5 per cent of the total manufacturing industry have control of this branch.

The data released by the "Hanguk Development Institute" with regard to the share of earnings between 1965 and 1976 reveal that 43.1 per cent of the total wealth were concentrated in the hands of the obtainers of large yearly income amounting to more than 22 million *won*, who represented only 0.3 per cent of the population.

The life of a handful of bureaucratic comprador group has reached its high-water mark in their extravagance, dissipation, degeneration and corruption.

On the contrary, the masses of the working people who create the material wealth are ill-clad and ill-fed.

The hardships of the labouring people are so terrible that even the terms "living hell" are unfit for its description. Among them, housing shortage is one of the most serious problems. The data made public by the "ministry of construction" show that housing shortage in large cities and towns including Seoul, Pusan and Taegu averages 46.3 per cent.

The house rent is rising as days go by, caused by price rise and the prevalent practices of speculating real properties.

For the workers who receive a monthly wage of 30,000-40,000 *won* and impoverished peasants who get into debt due to unsuccessful farming, having their own house is out of the question. Thus, 10 million people are living in such houses only in name as shanties, tents and mud huts.

The working people shadowed by constant food shortage are literally on the verge of starvation.

Even the "ministry of health and social affairs" which is trying the hardest to cover up the dark side of society could not but make public in 1976 that 10.9 per cent of the total population were affected with anemia from unbalanced nutrition. In Seoul, over 30 per cent of the residents suffer from malnutrition.

23 per cent of the entire pupils of primary schools are skipping their meal. This is a well-known fact.

The situation of urban paupers in the depths of poverty is appalling indeed.

There are 180,000 board-hovels in Seoul and local areas at present. In Seoul alone, there are 130,000 shanties inhabited by one-fifth of its population.

The living conditions of urban paupers are so appalling that those peasants who once quitted their land are obliged to return back to their villages from towns. Between 1973 and 1975 the number of such floating population reached more than 100,000 in South Kyongsang Province alone.

Hard up for school expenses, sons and daughters of the poor toiling masses are barred from the right to study.

School impositions of all types quoted by the authorities concerned rose by a large margin—by 629 to 745 per cent between 1966 and 1975. It is required to pay annually some 100,000 *won* at primary school, 200,000 *won* at middle school, 480,000 *won* at high school and 740,000 *won* at college and university.

As of 1975, 800,000 children under 14 years of age were unable to go to school.

Owing to excessive school expenses, over 40 per cent of primary school graduates cannot receive secondary education and 50 per cent of middle school graduates and an absolute majority of high school graduates cannot continue their studies at schools of higher grade. Tragic suicide cases of students who are denied schooling for lack of money and their parents are of frequent occurrence.

In this society where medical facilities are used to make money, hospital fees and charges for medicine keep skyrocketing in tandem with price rise. In the recent four years hospital fees went up 15 times and charges for medicine more than 10 times.

Even when the poor labouring people get seriously ill, they cannot receive hospital treatment. Without taking a dose of medicine they have to leave this cursed world.

Today the toiling masses are languishing in extreme hardships of living so that they can hardly eke out a bare existence. South Korea is a veritable paradise for a tiny handful of the rich and a hellish land for the toiling masses who make up the overwhelming majority of the population.

* * *

In conclusion, the white paper points out:

So long as south Korea remains a colony of US imperialism and a scapegoat for the overseas expansion of Japanese militarism and so long as the Pak Jung Hi outfit pursue the treacherous economic policy, an independent national economy cannot be built nor can the popular masses be rescued from destitution.

Anti-imperialist, anti-feudal people's democratic revolution should be carried out in south Korea, if its economy is to be reverted from the retrogressive course of its Americanization and Japanization and to be freed from the vicious circle of dependence on foreign capital and reliance on export and if it is to be led to the genuine path helpful for the betterment of the people's life and the prosperity and grandeur of the nation, not to the road of becoming a strategic appendage of imperialist aggression and laying an obstacle in the way of the independent reunification of the country.

The northern land, the great homeland of Juche shedding its radiant rays all over the world, is in the historic course for building a truly independent national economy and for the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy. This sets a living example which shows the only way out for the south Korean economy and provides a valuable experience on which it should draw wholly.

The entire people of south Korea including the workers and peasants should closely combine their present struggle against imperialist economic invasion and the extortion of the people with their political struggle for the democratization of society and independent reunification and should rally all patriotic democratic forces to liquidate the colonial fascist rule of US imperialism and its stooges and establish a genuine people's government.

This is the only glorious road for the south Korean people to restore independence and give full play to their creative initiative, road of real prosperity for them to carry out the people's democratic reforms to the hilt and promote the independent development of the national economy and the road leading to independent reunification, a road of smashing the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists at home and abroad and defending the dignity and honour of the nation.

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